The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Rebel Gen. Jo. Johnston Reported to be Mortally Wounded.

GEN. G. W. SMITH IN COMMAND.

Terrible State of Confusion and Uncertainty in Richmond.

Determination of the Rebels to Fight for its Possession.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. HUGER.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 6.

Two deserters, who came in this morning, state that *Gen. Jo. Johnson was seriously, if not mortally wounded*, through the groin, by a Minié ball, during the late battle. Gen. G. W. SMITH is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the report.

These deserters state *that the rebel loss is estimated at ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing.*

No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond yesterday. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city excepting those doing guard duty and attending to the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside.

There were no signs of evacuation; but, on the contrary, everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The contraband states, that during the fight of Sunday, the house tops and all elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy; but when they saw the rebels running toward the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants *have crossed the James River, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.*

It is rumored that Gen. MAGRUDER is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. McCLELLAN.

Everything has been very quiet to-day.

A flag of truce came in to-day from Gen. HUGER, asking for the bodies of Gen. PETTIGREW, and Cols. DAVIS, LIGHTFOOT, LONG and BRITTON, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle. Col. DAVIS was the only one killed. LIGHTFOOT and LONG are prisoners, and BRITTON was wounded, as also Gen. PETTIGREW. Col. DAVIS' body will be returned.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

A Graphic Account of the Battle of Hanover.

The Advance of Gen. Porter—Gens. Butterfield and Martindale on the Move—The Enemy's Attack—The Repulse—The Union Troops Retain the Field—The Victory—Who Gained It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GAINES' FARM, HENRICO COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

On the morning of the 27th inst., Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S old division, now commanded by Gen. MORELL, were ordered under arms to march without knapsacks, carrying nothing but their ammunition and shelter tents. As usual, luck would have it for the flood-gates of Heaven to be opened, and the rain poured down in torrents, rendering the march anything but pleasant, although the prospect of a fight buoyed up the spirits of the men, and incited them to move over the ground as quickly as possible. Taking the road toward Hanover Court-house, the column pushed on some ten or twelve miles. The object of the expedition was to destroy the communication by rail between Richmond and the rebel forces opposite McDOWELL. A small force of cavalry and light artillery under Gen. EMORY preceded the corps, followed by BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, and the First, Third and Second Brigades, respectively under the command of Gens. MARTINDALE and BUTTERFIELD, and Col. McQUADE. For some time the enemy had been observed in this vicinity, and was supposed to be part of the force operating against McDOWELL. On the 23d inst. the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. MARSHALL, was detached from Col. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, and, with the Connecticut Artillery, Col. TYLER, and Fifth New-York, Col. WARREN, were sent forward in this direction, making two reconnoissances. When the head of the column reached a cross-road leading to the Richmond Road, where it forms the road from New-Bridge to Hanover Court-house, Gen. MARTINDALE was left to guard against a flank movement with two regiments of his brigade—the Second Maine, about 400 strong, under Col. ROBERTS, and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. GOVE, about 800 men. The Twenty-fifth New-York was detached and sent forward as skirmishers. They proceeded about one mile in advance, when they discovered the enemy posted strongly on the west and left of the road, as well as skirmishers on the right. The Twenty-fifth deployed into the woods on the right, and subsequently threw out two companies on the left side of the road, which advanced against a farm-house where a body of the enemy were posted. They were surrounded, however, and captured. The Lieutenant-Colonel, SAVAGE, and Surgeon WEED were both disabled—the first by a wound in the arm, and the latter through the thigh. Supposing the enemy to have been driven off and retreating toward Fredericksburgh, or the north, Gen. MARTINDALE was ordered to advance by the railroad and form a junction with the main column.

He had deployed two companies of the Twenty-second Massachusetts as skirmishers, supported by the Second Maine, to advance down the Richmond road to the railroad just above Leake's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Two pieces of BENSON'S Battery were ordered forward to the yard of a farm-house near the edge of the wood. The Second Maine and part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts then tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph. GRIFFIN'S Battery, of four pieces, being withdrawn from the railroad, where it had already disabled the guns of the enemy, and caused great damage, in turning a corner switched off the tongue of one of the caissons. During the delay necessary to fix this, the Twenty-second Massachusetts had gone forward with the main column, and Gen. MARTINDALE was left with the Second Maine to cover the artillery. While thus waiting, information was brought from the front that the enemy were advancing. In this dilemma reinforcements were sent for, and the Twenty-fifth New-York were ordered to support him, but before arriving the Forty-fourth New-York came up to the road, and were immediately ordered to support the artillery on the left.

The enemy then appeared, and advanced in line of battle through the yard where the battery had been placed. They advanced in good order about 200 yards, when two pieces of Capt. MARTIN'S Battery, which were supported by the Forty-fourth New-York on the left, and Second Maine on the right, opened upon them. They then broke, and deployed toward the woods on our left, while at the same time another force occupied the woods on the right. In this position the Forty-fourth New-York and the Second Maine sustained a murderous cross fire. The Twenty-fifth came into action. The enemy had posted himself behind a wicker fence on the right of the Richmond road, and under this cover were subjecting our exposed troops to a galling fire. The force of the enemy consisted of the Second Brigade of North Carolina Militia, under Gen. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN BRANCH, formerly a Member of Congress from that State. It contained the following regiments:

Seventh N. C. Vols., Col. CAMPBELL.
Eighteenth N. C. Vols., Col. R. H. COWAN.
Twenty-eighth N. C. Vols., Col. LANE.
Thirty-seventh N. C. Vols., Col. CHAS. C. LEE;
and two other regiments, not permanently attached:
Twelfth N. C. Vols., Col. WILLIAMS.
Forty-fifth Ga. Vols., Col. HARDEMAN.

This was the force that Gen. MARTINDALE'S small command was compelled to fight. They emerged from behind the corner of the wood, in line of battle, into the open field. They came up in such splendid style that, for a moment, our men were deceived, and thought that it must be our own troops; and the General gave orders not to fire until their flag could be distinctly seen. After sustaining their fire for a long time, the Forty-fourth New-York wavered and fell back, the Twentieth New-York following, having lost their Colonel, JOHNSON, and Adjutant HOUGHTON, both wounded in the leg. In this strait, Gen. MARTINDALE, by a strong effort, rallied the men, and the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. CASS, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Col. BLACK, were ordered to push through the woods and cut off their left, while the Fourteenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. SKILLEN, advanced down the road to the relief of the Second Maine, which had stood firmly to their ground until their ammunition was exhausted, and in many instances they had to take cartridges from the boxes of dead and wounded men. Their firmness saved the two pieces of Capt. MARTIN'S Third Massachusetts Battery from capture; and in consideration of the service rendered, Maj. CHAPLIN, who lost his sword by a rifle ball, has been presented with another by Capt. MARTIN. The enemy being thus taken in front and rear, became demoralized, and commenced to make off as fast as possible—the only thought being *sauve qui peut.* They were followed up closely by the Ninth Massachusetts, Sixty-second Pennsylvania and Thirteenth New-York, while the shattered and exhausted remnant of MARTINDALE'S command were only too glad to throw themselves down to rest.

The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded, and the prisoners were brought in in squads of tens and twenties. The road beyond, and the railroad itself, were strewn with muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, and everything that could be thrown off to aid them in escaping.

The Twenty-fifth New-York lost about 34 killed, 78 wounded, and 83 captured. The Second Maine had about 6 or 8 killed and over 30 wounded. Our total loss in killed and wounded was probably over 300, while that of the enemy could not fall short of 800 or 1,000. It was truly distressing to observe the poorly-clad, ignorant rebels suffering, mostly all having bad wounds.

We buried at least 150 of their dead on the field, and their wounded were kindly attended by our own surgeons, as much so as if they had been our friends, instead of enemies. One man—a Sergeant in the Thirty-seventh North Carolina—was allowed to remain in the hospital to nurse his son, who was likewise wounded. He expressed his utter abhorrence of the war, and wished that the Union might be restored, but the majority of them had but a very little idea of what the war was about, except that the Yankees were going to take their property from them and free the niggers. They uniformly expressed their surprise and wonder at the unexpectedly kind treatment they received. Perhaps one little incident may serve to show the people of the North under what delusions the people are actually laboring in reference to the character and purposes of the North. As Capt. MARTIN was riding toward the railroad-crossing he observed a boy advancing out of the woods, followed by some women and children, all waving white flags. The boys advanced timidly, crying all the while, and exclaiming, "Please, Sir, don't drown me—don't drown me!" "Why, my son, nobody will hurt you. Why do you cry?" "Oh, Sir!" exclaimed the women, "they told us you would cut our throats or drown us," and, grasping his hand, she kissed it. Many of their men lagged behind in this retreat, and gave themselves up rather than serve any longer. They belonged to the force lately occupying Gordonsville, whence they came to protect the railroad at this point. After the battle a force was sent out, under Col. WARREN, to destroy the bridge over the South Anna River, near Ashland, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. It was accomplished without opposition, and thus communication by rail or telegraph was completely destroyed between Richmond and the forces operating against BANKS and McDOWELL; and if McDOWELL would only show some signs of activity, STONEWALL JACKSON may be completely surrounded and captured. Having accomplished all, and more than was intended, the command bivouacked on the field that night, and returned to camp the next day.

Gen. MARTINDALE acted with coolness and judgment under the most trying circumstances, and exposed to a heavy fire. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. POWERS, and Aids, Lieuts. MARTINDALE and DAVIS, likewise acted with coolness and courage. Not having gone forward with more than a day's rations, the men were soon in want of food, and Gen. McCLELLAN paid a deserved compliment to Capt. PERCY B. SPEAR for sending forward stores over the muddy roads without waiting for orders.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. JAMESON, under whom they fought gallantly at Bull Run. Col. JAMESON was subsequently made Brigadier-General, and Col. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, now commands what is left of them. He is a daring, intrepid, and prudent officer, and his men all love him, and would follow him in any danger. Upon one occasion, at the siege of Yorktown, while he was field officer of the trenches, the sharpshooters lost one of their men at the chimney—an exposed position outside our intrenchments, and quite near the rebel rifle-pits. It was reported that his command had thrown down their shovels and skedaddled. Knowing this to be false, he sought out the author, and, in broad daylight, made him creep out toward where the dead body lay, to observe where the enemy were posted, and learn the exact spot where the rifle-pits were to be dug. He solicited and obtained permission for his men to go out that night, and within a few yards of the rebel rifle-pits, he commenced and finished before day the largest-sized rifle-pits ever dug around Yorktown, and nearer than the sharpshooters would go. The officers and men are all of the same stuff, and if they suffered, in common with others, from the disaster of Bull Run, they gloriously redeemed it at Hanover. The Lieutenant-Colonel (VARNEY) was sick, and unable to go into action. The regiment does not now number over four hundred and fifty, and means should be immediately taken to recruit it to the proper standard.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. KERRIGAN, now member of Congress from New-York City. He was removed from the command, and Maj. CHAS. A. JOHNSON, of the Seventeenth New-York, appointed Colonel. He succeeded in transforming what before was a dangerous armed mob of men, into one of the best in the service. They were noted as being the most orderly, most cleanly, and most soldierly-looking soldiers in the whole division. Although the men were all adherents of KERRIGAN, and were much incensed at his removal, yet they soon learned to love and respect Col. JOHNSON. While the division was halting on the road, an aid came riding down with a request for Gen. MARTINDALE to send forward his best regiment to throw out as skirmishers. The General replied, "I have no best regiment in my command, they are all alike." Then turning to JOHNSON, said smilingly, "JOHNSON I guess you had better go ahead!" He did so, and the result shows how terrible was the fire they were exposed to, but not a man flinched. Early in the day, Lieut.-Col. SAVAGE was disabled by a ball through his arm, and the surgeon, Dr. WEED, through his thigh. Later, the only remaining field-officer, Col. JOHNSON, was shot while cheering on his men. The same ball passed through his leg and killed his horse, a large white animal and big target for them to fire at. It was rash for him to ride. Adj't HOUGHTON was also wounded in the groin. The regiment is reduced now down to about 300 men, and should be either filled up or consolidated with the Thirteenth New-York, another small regiment. Capt. McMAHAN was killed, also three Lieutenants.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment, Senator WILSON'S, and now under command of Col. JESSE A. GOVE, also took part in the fight, and although losing very few men, were under fire, and through the information obtained by his reconnoissance, Col. GOVE was enabled to place GRIFFIN'S pieces in a position to shell the train of cars, loaded with troops, below the bridge. It is the largest regiment in the brigade, and the rest of the command felt somewhat annoyed at being accidentallyy deprived of it during the action.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded—Names of Rebel Prisoners.

The following names of the killed and wounded in the battle of Hanover Court-house are in addition to those already published:

SECOND REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. C. W. Tilden, Co. B—wounded slightly.
Sergeant Simeon C. Murch, Co. B—died of wounds.
F. D. Nickerson, Co. D—killed.
Sergeant B. F. Smart, Co. H—killed.
David Dyer, Co. I—killed.
Crawford S. Ellis, Co. B—wounded seriously.
Samuel W. Daws, Co. B—wounded seriously.
Benj. Griffin, Co. B—wounded slightly.
W. B. Harkell, Co. B—wounded slightly.
Corporal A. J. Snow, Co. C—wounded slightly.
Joseph Philbrook, Co. C—wounded slightly.
Isaac Berry, Co. F—wounded mortally.
Asa Wilson, Co. F—wounded slightly.
Walter P. Hammett, Co. H—wounded slightly.
Michael Hogan, Co. I—wounded slightly.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Sergeant A. B. Tinkham, Co. A—left arm, severe.
Corporal J. M. Siger, Co. A—head, severe.
Corporal R. M. Skillen, Co. A—hand, slight.
Private J. McCutchen, Co. A—leg, slight.
Private J. M. Anthony, Co. A—leg, slight.
Private Jas. E. Goold, Co. B—head, slight.
Private Horatio A. Smith, Co. F—left arm, slight.
Sergeant Thos. Hoes, Co. C—right hand, slight.
Private Bernard Smith, Co. C—head, dangerously.
Private Moses Dumass, Co. C—right leg.
Private Sam. McCormick, Co. C—left wrist.
Private Eugene Partridge, Co. C—left leg, slight.
Private D. Cannady, Co. C—left leg, dangerously.
Private Ransford Densmore, Co. E—severe.
Private G. D. Banks, Co. E—left arm, amputated.
Private John H. Leonard, Co. E.
Private Thomas R. Depuy, Co. E.
Corporal Sam. W. Chandler, Co. F—severe.
Private Wm. C. Roberts, Co. F—severe.
Private Jas. Deleharty, Co. F—severe.
Private Lewis J. Leland, Co. F—severe.
Private Elisha Babcock, Co. F—slight.
Private Wm. Carey, Co. F—slight.
Private Philip Ostrander, Co. F—slight.
Sergt. Anthony G. Graver, Co. I—slight.
Corp. John B. Holt, Co. G—slight.
A. M. Griffin, Co. G—slight.
John Thrail, Co. G—slight.
George V. Hill, Co. G—slight.
Garrett Dack, Co. G—severe.
Addison Barnes, Co. G—slight.
Seward Brooks, Co. G—severe.
Jonas Evans—Co. G—slight.
Corp. J. Harris, Co. H—breast, severe.
W. Morse, Co. H—head.
T. H. Hickok, Co. H—head.
C. H. Blair, Co. H—breast.
K. A. Muncy, Co. H—thigh.
W. J. Daily, Co. H—leg.
F. O. Price, Co. I—abdomen, slight.

WENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

C. W. Lewis, Co. B—missing.
A. P. Kemp, Co. B—missing.
G. K. Jordan, Co. B—missing.
Richard Gurry, Co. E—missing.
Torrey Peabody, Co. G—missing.
G. Bodwell, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. Smith, Co. E, missing.
T. O. Wood, Co. E—missing.
[The missing have all turned up since the report was sent in.]

REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The following is a list of the prisoners taken by the Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. V., commanded by Col. E. G. MARSHALL, May 27, 1862, in the battle at Hanover Court-house, Va. Those not otherwise designated are privates:

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

D. K. Sutherland,	H. Stotten,
Richard Tindall,	David Pate,
Daniel S. Lee,	Lewis Fanson,
Wm. McCafty,	Serg. J. B. Springfield,
James Malpins,	C. N. Throwell,
George Malpins,	G. A. Garvis,
Isham Bridd,	Chester Swindall,
Ed. Vanse,	Corporal D. J. Springfield,
H. B. Anderson,	James Whitted,
Noah Jackson,	J. F. McNair,
W. Malpins,	E. Norton,
Wm. Walsh,	W. H. Nelson,
Wm. H. H. Raddick,	M. McDuffy,
Alvah Lawson,	J. G. Martin,
John Hughes,	G. Freeman,
N. McNeal Smith,	E. Bright,
Henry Todd,	Chas. Flanner,
E. Otman,	J. Barnes.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Surgeon J. F. Schaffner,	J. N. Guy,
John Fulton,	John. Emery,
Alexander Holland,	W. J. Mitchell,
Martin Brown,	J. Cannon,
J. H. Ward,	R. N. Barnhard,
D. J. Sterling,	J. M. Murphy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Samuel Bartholomew,	Wm. Connor,
	R. McCrowdan.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Isham Jones,	John Higginson,
James Nell,	Jacob Eldreth.
	David Eldreth.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

J. P. Gaultney,	J. E. Hartsell,
Thos. Johnson,	Wm. Maxwell,
Archa Gallagher,	D. Surlecker,
Francis Dorhinger,	J. S. Cassel,
	C. Hegler.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

G. W. Hiatt.

LIST OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieut. G. A. Johnson,	B. S. Stickland,
Henry Gaskins,	J. F. McLane,
James Thomas,	James Cromartee,
	G. W. Weeks.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

B. Wilkison,	W. R. Wood,
T. A. Warren,	S. N. Hedgbeth,
T. T. Robinson,	J. J. Shum,
B. P. Robertson,	John A. Hawley,
	Jas. H. Denton.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

John Kehoe,	P. T. Rigister.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Chas. Adams,	John Ward.

LATHAM'S ARTILLERY.

W. Smith, L. Burgess.
Three privates, name not known.
Total, 91 prisoners, 84 stand of arms and 55 equipments, were also captured.

Echoes of the Battle of Fair Oaks—A Medical Rebel—Lowe's Balloon and the Telegraph—The Herald's Correspondence—Incidents and Casualties.

ON GAINES' FARM, NEAR NEW BRIDGE, HENRICO Co., Va., Sunday, June 1, 1862.

We retired to rest last evening, anticipating a quiet day's rest on the coming Sabbath; but, alas! for human expectations. "Man proposes, but God disposes." It was thought by many that Gen. McCLELLAN would be loath to commence a battle on that holy day, more particularly since, whether by accident or ordination, most of those fought upon that day have been disastrous to the assailants. The precedents of Bull Run and Shiloh have caused many, not superstitious, to be averse to it, and among the privates it has certainly produced a decided indisposition to be the attacking party. I heard many of them conversing about it, as they lay to-day resting on the ground, awaiting the completion of a bridge to cross the Chickahominy.

DR. GAINES' HOUSE.

This gentleman, Dr. GAINES, upon whose farm our division is encamped, still adheres to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. His house is one of the finest, both in its exterior, as well as interior decorations, that I have yet seen since I landed at Fortress Monroe last April, although I learn from Col. MARSHALL that the country above the Pamunkey River abounds in handsome brick farm-houses, with barns, &c., to correspond. Notwithstanding Dr. GAINES' rebel proclivities, his farm has the honor of being made the camp-ground of our division, and from the top of the hill to the right of the rear of his house we lay upon our arms awaiting the anxiously expected moment to cross. It would be very interesting to your readers, as well as pleasant to me, to describe in what order we were drawn up, but being tied by the conditions of the War Department, I must forbear.

LOWE'S BALLOON.

Prof. LOWE and his camp is located in the wheat field in front of Dr. GAINES' house, and it must be very annoying to the rebel sensibilities of the aforesaid GAINES, to see him mount into the air every time the rebels beat the long roll, or make dispositions anticipatory of an engagement, not to say anything whatever of the destruction of his beautiful field of finely growing grain.

AIR LINE TELEGRAPH.

To-day, for instance, Prof. LOWE made an ascension with a telegraph wire attached, carrying along with him a battery and operator. From his altitude, no rebel shell could reach him, and he transmitted uninterruptedly the different movements of the enemy to headquarters much faster than the enemy could accomplish them. PATRICK HENRY, I believe it was, who said, "We must make use of those means which God and Nature has placed in our hands." We are doing it.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE.

All day before, the most contradictory and horrible stories were circulating throughout the camp about the fighting on the left. The musketry firing was terrific, keeping up an almost uninterrupted and terrible roar, so that all stories were easily devoured. Yesterday, during the progress of the engagement on the left, a battery (CARLISLE'S) was brought forward on the hill near Dr. GAINES' house, to endeavor to divert their fire, or distract their intention. No reply was elicited, however, although batteries were supposed to be present on the hill, opposite.

FORWARD, MARCH.

This morning the whole division was marched out of camp at daylight, and came to a stand-still upon the hill already described. I rode forward to learn the reason, and found that the recent heavy rains had so swelled the Chickahominy River and adjacent marsh that the calculations for a bridge of 30 feet was necessarily changed to one of nearly half a mile; hence the delay in crossing.

BACK TO CAMP.

Leaving a regiment to guard the bridge, together with several batteries placed in advantageous positions, the division returned to camp.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

If ever the *Herald* correspondent makes his appearance in this division again, he will stand in great personal risk of being gently accelerated "outside the limits" with a first-class application of shoe-leather. His report of the battle of Hanover is merely a tissue of absurdities and untruths from beginning to end, and as he left that same evening for New-York he must have written it on the boat from the White House or Old Point, from the hearsay statements of those not in the engagement at all. The very regiment which distinguished itself above all others was not so much as even mentioned—the Second Maine, Col. ROBERTS. They stood the brunt of a heavy cross firing, and, as I have already stated, sustained the severest part of the engagement for one hour and a half without falling back; indeed, at one time their rifles were muzzle to muzzle with the rebels posted behind the wicker fence. Again, his map is full of glaring inconsistencies, and the bridge destroyed by our troops was over the South Anna River, and not the Pamunkey. In short, the general theme among the different regiments engaged in the fight to-day, was the glaring errors of the *Herald*, and threats to deal out summary punishment to the next *Herald* correspondent that showed his face in their camps.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

I have already stated that this fine regiment, now commanded by Col. E. G. MARSHALL, (Captain Sixth Infantry, U. S. A.,) was temporarily detached from Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, and sent forward in this direction for reconnoitering purposes. The Fifth New-York Zouaves, Col WARREN, and First Connecticut Artillery, Col. TYLER, accompanied them, all under command of Col. WARREN himself, an old army officer, distinguished by his explorations on the Plains. He reports that the valley of the Pamunkey is almost a Paradise. The green fields of waving grain being so luxuriant that he was induced to inquire how long the ground was run without change and was astonished to find that once in six years was the reply. The houses are built of brick and barns of the most substantial character. Upon one occasion he encamped in a clover-field, and as was very natural, under the circumstances, the horses being in clover, lost no time in taking advantage of it. The gentlemanly proprietor of the clover-field having made serious remonstrance without effect, at last demanded payment therefor, when the following very brief and satisfactory colloquy ensued:

PROPRIETOR—Col. MARSHALL, I believe?

COL. M.—You believe right, Sir.

PROPRIETOR—Well, Colonel, you have trampled down my clover field and completely destroyed it. Do you intend paying for it?

COL. M.—Well, Sir! are you loyal?

PROPRIETOR—Yes, Sir!

COL. M.—Are you willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?

PROPRIETOR—No, Sir.

COL. M.—Then get JEFF. DAVIS to pay you, and get out of my tent you infernal traitor.

He made his exit a wiser, if not a better, man, satisfied, no doubt, that he had acted very foolishly in not taking the oath and getting in a few green-backs in exchange for the wear and tear of his rebel conscience. The Thirteenth came into the fight on the 27th, after a tedious march of fifteen miles, at the close of the hard fighting, and relieving those who had been at it all day, joined in with the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. CASS, in pursuit of the enemy. Col. MARSHALL turned over to Gen. PORTER ninety-one prisoners. To Col. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, who relieved him on the morning of the 28th, he also turned in eighty-four stand of arms and fifty-five sets of accoutrements; and to Dr. LYMAN three chests of medical stores. He found on the field, and counted 127 dead and wounded rebels, one of them supposed to be a Colonel, from the fact that he was partly covered by his dead horse. His coat was gray, with black velvet trimmings upon the ends of the sleeves, running to a point, and on either side of his collar were three velvet stars. This is supposed to be Col. CHAS. C. LEE. They buried on the field 22 of the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, 2 of the Twenty-fifth New-York, 16 rebels near the hospital, and 15 to 20 in the woods.

LIST OF CASUALTIES, THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Private Joseph Schaller, Co. C, mortally.
Private Chester Vanune, Co. F, severely.
Private Daniel Cook, Co. B, severely.
Private John Wolfe, Co. I, trivial.
Private Myron H. Ramsey, Co. G, slightly.
Private Charles Odell, Co. E, slightly.
Private Wm. Harris, Co. B, slightly.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

JOHN WASHINGTON, an Aid on Gen. JOHNSTON'S Staff, while carrying a message through the woods, unconsciously rode into our lines. On his person was found a book containing a complete list of our army, its divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with its disposition before Richmond. Where is STANTON? Did the newspapers furnish this information to the enemy? To think so would be the veriest absurdity. If this was the object sought in muzzling the Press, this capture proves that the rebels have other and more reliable means of obtaining their information than by collating it from a host of newspapers, which, by the way, it would be impossible for them to receive. This Mr. WASHINGTON was a Cadet at West Point, and only graduated last year. Fortunately, on his person, and in the same book which contained the disposition and number of our forces, was as full and complete a statement of the rebel force now under Gen. JOHNSTON, and its disposition likewise. I do not know whether it may be considered contraband to reveal this fact, but I presume the enemy was aware of the fact that he carried this on his person.

TRAV.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

The following are the names of some of the killed and wounded of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, in the great battle before Richmond.

Sergeant R. L. Atherton, 10th Mass.—arm, severely.
Private Jno. E. Atwood, 10th Mass.—ankle, slightly.
James Anderson, Co. B, 81st New-York—right leg, not serious.
John Anderson, Co. K, 1st Long Island.
Richard Atkinson, Co. F, 98th New-York—back, superficial, not serious.
Corporal Wm. Atherton, Co. G, 10th Mass.—arm and thigh, seriously.
Peter Avillier, Co. F, 55th N.Y.—head, not serious.
Foshet Black, Co. C, 1st Long Island—chest, superficial, not serious.
Private Robert Burns, 10th Mass.—fall, severely.
Private W. T. Bishop, 10th Mass.—leg, slightly.
James Bray, Co. D, 1st Long Island—left knee.
Jas. Barker, Co. H, 1st N.Y. Cavalry,—left thigh, slight.
Alonzo Bates, Co. H, 10th Mass.
Thomas Bishop, Co. G, 38th New-York.
Edward Briscoe, Co. G, 100th New-York—thigh.
Augustus Burney, Co. A, 55th New-York—left side of chest, not serious.
John A. Beckett, Co, A, 11th Maine—fore-arm.
Albert Beebe, Co. A, 1st L. I.—left thigh, not serious.
James Bennett, Co. E, 1st Long Island—hand, second finger amputated.
E. C. Burwick, 10th Massachusetts—sick.
Mark H. Catsell, 10th Massachusetts—arm, severely.
H. Curtis, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—left arm, not serious.
Sergt. J. W. C. Cloyd, Co. C, 87th N. Y.—severe.
J. W. Celley, Co. E, 96th N. Y.—rheumatism.
P. M. Cheesman, Co. E, 81st N.Y.—tibia, not serious.
C. Connelly, Co. I, 1st L. I.—right arm, not serious.
Corp. W. Cheney, Co. K, 100th N.Y.—knee, slight.
Samuel Carnan, Co. A, 56th New-York.
J. B. Case, Co. E, 81st New-York.
E. Comstock, Co. C, 81st N.Y.—left leg, slight.
Benjamin Covart, 1st Long Island.
Isaac Durham, Co. H, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Chas. Donnelly, Co. C, 100th N. Y.—left thigh; not serious.
Robert Dowdle, 10th R. I.—leg, slightly.
James Dent, 92d N. Y.—shoulder, severely.
John Dowland, Co. B, 1st L. I.—groin, serious.
Lewis L. Darly, Co. F, 10th Mass.
Byron Dalmauge, 92d N. Y.—leg, severely.
David Eilson, 43d N. Y.—right hand, wounded two weeks since, slight.
Henry Elih, 55th N. Y.—leg, slightly.
Frank Fiemington, 10th Mass.
Second Sergt. Henry Fuller, Co. C, 92d N.Y.—sick.
Corp. J. Fuller, Co. E, 92d N.Y.—ab. pubes, serious.
E. Finney, Co. C, 1st L. I.—left arm, not serious.
Henry Filbert, Co. K, 87th N.Y.—thigh, not serious.
Philip Guyer, Co. C, 1st R. I.—hand, not serious.
Henry Guyer, 10th Mass.—thumb, severely.
Henry Goodman, Co. K, 56th N. Y.
Thos. Garland, Co. F, 10th Mass.
A. Green, Co. D, 1st L. I—arm.
John Hillis, Co. F, 37th N.Y.—left hand, not serious.
Lewis Howe, Co. C, 87th New-York.
Edwin Haycock, Co. C, 11th Maine—right elbow, not serious.
D. H. Hartwell, Co. E, 92d N.Y.—thigh, not serious.
John Hosman, 10th Mass.—breast, severely.
Corporal Chauncey Hull, Co. E, 92d N. Y.—sick.
J. Hane, Co. C, 81st N.Y.—below knee, not serious.
Corporal John H. Hyner, Co. F, 98th New-York—right hip, three, not serious.
Leonard Hill, Co. C, 1st Long Island—right ear.
David Hogle, Co. A, 92d New-York—sick.
George Humalton, Co. G, 81st New-York.
Francis Hart, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Edwin Jerroux, Co. I, 96th New-York—right leg, not serious.
John Jee, Co. G, 55th New-York—sick.
J. S. Knight, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
John Kelly, Co. B, 1st L. I.—right leg, not serious.
George A. S. Kent, Co. H, 100th N. Y.—left wrist, not serious.
Wm. Leroy, Co. D, 1st L. I.—left hand, not serious.
Hubert Leon, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—right shoulder and face, not serious.
Frank Leroy, Co. B, 81st N. Y.—ankle, serious.
Joseph La Roe, Co. H, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Nelson Legg, First New-York Battery.
Stephen Lamay, Co. H, 98th N. Y.—right breast.
Corp. John McClary, Co. D, 1st L. I.—arm.
Alphonze Miller, Co. I, 55th N. Y.—sick.
Michael Maguin, Co. C, 100th N. Y.
Morris McLaughlin, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—fracture of lower jaw, serious.
A. Meyers, Co. C, 32d N. Y.
Jas. P. Maby, Co. K, 1st L. I.—right lung, serious.
John McGraw, Co. B, 98th N. Y.—left arm, not serious.
John McFadden, Co. B, 56th N. Y.—third finger amputated.
David McMunigle, 92d N. Y.—sick.
I. P. May, Co. F, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Henry Moskal, 98th N. Y.—thumb, severely.
Patrick Murray, Co. K, 1st L. I.—left thigh, not serious.
Peter McCarty, Co. D, 37th N. Y.—left thigh.
Capt. J. R. McConnell, Co. E, 37th N. Y.—face, slight.
James G. Morse, 10th Mass.—thumb, slightly.
Webster Noble, Co. F, 92d N. Y.—shoulder.
G. W. B. Newell, Co. K, 87th N. Y.—back, serious.
Thomas Noble, Co. H, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Sergeant Charles Osborn, Co. E, 81st New-York—hand, not serious.
—— Oggles, Co. K, 55th New-York.
Geo. Olmstead, Co. D, 92d New-York.
—— Parker, Co. G, 55th New-York.
J. Proulford, 1st New-York Battery.
C. Perry, Co. B, 56th N. Y.—arm and back, slight.
Michael Purcell, 81st New-York.
Richard Pooton, Co. F, 1st L. I.—shoulder.
Walter Perry, Co. E, 1st Long Island—elbow.
David Bangby, Co. C, 81st New-York.
Frederick Roter, Co. H, 55th N. Y.—knee, serious.
Wm. Reynolds, Co. E, 92d New-York—sick.
Oscar Richards, 100th New-York.
O. Raynor, Co. A, 55th N.Y.—right leg, not serious.
Patrick Quin, Co. E, 5th Michigan.
H. P. Smith, 10th Massachusetts—shoulder, slightly.
Corp. Walter B. Smith, 10th Massachusetts.
Samuel E. Shemane, Co. F, 1st Long Island.
Josiah Siquafuse, Co. T, 104th N. Y.—sick.
F. W. Smith, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
Wm. H. Smith, 10th Mass.—arm, severely.
Fred. Schornett, 1st N. Y. Battery.
W. H. Sabbenah, Co. F, 96th N. Y.
Thos. Towell, Co. H, 87th N. Y.—severe.
Wm. A. Taylor, Co. I, 1st L. I.—left arm, not serious.
Wm. Tuthill, Co. F, 1st L. I—fore-arm.
Sidney Uster, 10th Mass.—hand, severely.
Alphonso G. Van Gorden, Co. E, 56th N. Y.
Bishop Vader, Co. A, 81st N. Y.—both thighs, seriously.
Sergeant Oliver Woeven, Co. C, 100th N. Y.—left wrist and chest, serious.
Patrick Walsh, Co. B, 1st L. I. Vol.—wounded in neck, not serious.
Marcus Woodward, Co. H., 10th Mass.
Peter Winp, Co. E, 92d N. Y.—hand, not serious.
Charles Worthen, Co. E, 92d N. Y.—sick.
James Yoolheese, Co. C, 1st R. I.

Earthquake at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6.

There were three distinct shocks of an earthquake here to-day. They were also felt at several points north as far as Urbana. No damage was done so far as ascertained.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

The Pursuit of the Flying Rebels to Mount Jackson.

Destruction of the Bridge Over the North Fork of the Shenandoah.

Our Forces Crossing on a Pontoon Bridge.

Four Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

OUR SPECIAL DISPAT

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Full Particulars of our Preliminary Movements—Appearance of the Town and People—Strength and Whereabouts of the Rebel Army.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CORINTH, Friday, May 30, 1862—Noon.

The siege of Corinth, which was fairly inaugurated on the 30th of April, ended this morning. Despite the boast that one rebel is equal to two Yankees, the Southern Generals have again declined to fight us with nearly equal numbers. Although protected by intrenchments, in commanding positions, and capable of being made next to invulnerable, Corinth has been added to the long list of strongholds which have fallen into our hands, without bloodshed, since the commencement of the present war. Manassas, Yorktown, Norfolk, Bowling Green, Nashville, Columbus, Little Rock and Corinth—all capable of a lengthened defence, yet all captured without even a show of resistance.

Corinth was indeed a stronghold, and its importance could not have been overrated. It is the key that unlocks the Cotton States, and gives us command of almost the entire system of Southern railroads, and nothing but despair could have prompted its abandonment. While there was a shadow of hope for the Confederacy, policy would have compelled the insurgents to hold the town.

Unusual activity prevailed in the rebel camps last night. The cars were running constantly, and the noise, which was distinctly heard within our lines, indicated that they were very heavily laden. About 3 o'clock in the morning, three signal rockets were observed to ascend from the direction of Corinth, and immediately the long roll called our forces into line, to provide against an attack, should the rebels be meditating one. At the same instant a commotion was observed among the rebel pickets, which was construed into an advance, and a volley from end to end of the lines greeted the really retreating, but supposed advancing, foes.

For two hours all was quiet, the men remaining in line, when suddenly an explosion, or rather quick succession of explosions, was heard in the direction of Corinth, and presently volumes of smoke, dense and dark arose, as if from smothered flames; but so well convinced were our soldiers that a battle would be fought here, that the whole matter was looked upon as a ruse to deceive us and draw us into a snare. Whether or not any definite information as to the true condition of affairs had been received at headquarters, I am unable to state; but this I do know, that when the orders to march were received, commanders of brigades believed that the hour for a decisive and bloody battle had arrived.

About 6¼ in the morning, orders to march were received, and at 7 the greater portion of the men were outside their breastworks, cautiously feeling their way through the dense underbrush which intervened between our fortifications and the defences of Corinth, but, after proceeding three-eighths of a mile they came to an open space, and the enemy's works, abandoned and desolate, burst upon their astonished gaze. The sight was entirely unexpected.

The opening was made by the rebels, who had felled the timber for about 300 yards in front of their intrenchments, for the double purpose of obstructing our progress and giving them a fair view of our column when within rifle-range.

The view from the highest point of the rebel works immediately in front of DAVIES', now ROSECRANS' division, was truly grand. The circle of vision was at least five miles in extent, stretching from the extreme right to the extreme left, and the magnificent display of banners, the bristling of shining bayonets, and the steady step of the handsomely attired soldiers, presented a pageant which has seldom been witnessed on this continent.

Upon many of the regimental ensigns were printed "Wilson's Creek," "Dug Springs," "Donelson" or "Shiloh," and one or two wave all these mottoes in the breeze. Those who passed through all these trying ordeals, unscathed, or who received honorable wounds in either, in future can look back upon a life devoted to their country's service, and feel that proud satisfaction which is denied to others not less patriotic, but less fortunate. In future pageants, in honor of the nation's birthday, when the last relics of former struggles have become extinct, and when these shall be bowed down with age, they will be their country's honored guests, and receive that consideration due their noble deeds.

Notwithstanding the desire of the soldiers to possess themselves of relics of the retreating foe, perfect order was maintained in the lines. Your correspondent wandered around the large area lately occupied by the rebel troops, but found few trophies which were worth preserving. A broken sword and double-barreled shot-gun were picked up, after an hour's search, but these were seized by the Provost-Marshal at the Landing, and confiscated.

The enemy, with the exception of the rear guard, had left with the greatest deliberation. A few worthless tents, some heavy kettles, a large number of old barrels, tin cups, and articles of this description, were the only camp equipages not taken away.

There is nothing so desolate as a newly deserted camp. But yesterday, and all was life and animation; to-day the white tents have disappeared, the heavy footsteps have ceased to sound, and no evidence, save the desolated, hard trodden ground, and a few tent-stakes, remain to tell the story.

Nothing surprised me more than the character of the rebel works. From the length of time BEAUREGARD's army had been occupying the place, with a view of its defence, and from the importance the rebel General attached to it in his dispatch which was intercepted by Gen. MITCHELL, I had been led to suppose that the fortifications were really formidable. But such was not the case. I admire the engineering which dictated the position of the intrenchments, and the lines they occupied, but that is all that deserves the slightest commendation.

But a single line of general fortifications had been constructed, and these were actually less formidable than those thrown up by our forces, last night, after occupying a new position. There were, beside this general line, occasional rifle pits, both outside and inside the works, but they could have been constructed by the relief details in six hours.

The only fortifications really worthy the name, were a few points where batteries were located, but these could not have resisted our Parrott and siege guns half an hour. Yet the positions occupied by the breastworks were capable of being strengthened so as to render them almost invulnerable to a front attack, and no little difficulty would have been experienced in flanking the position, either on the right or left.

The works were on the brow of a ridge, considerably higher than any in the surrounding country, and at the foot of it was a ravine correspondingly deep. The zigzag course of the line gave the defenders the command of all the feasible approaches, and hundreds could have been mowed down at every step made by an assailing army, even from the imperfect earth banks which had been thrown up.

Had a fight occurred, it must have been decided by artillery, and in this respect we had the advantage, both in number and calibre of our guns; but had they improved the advantages they possessed, and fortified as men who really intended to make a stubborn defence, this superiority might have been overcome.

The conduct of the rebels is indeed beyond comprehension; here is a place commanding several important railroads; a place the seizure of which BEAUREGARD confessed in his celebrated dispatch to DAVIS, would open to us the Valley of the Mississippi; a position capable of a stubborn defence as Sebastopol, and yet scarcely an effort is made to fortify it, and its possessors fly at our approach. The abettors of the rebellion in Europe are watching with eager interest every step made in this country, with a view of obtaining a recognition, at any favorable moment, of the bogus Confederacy. A stubborn resistance, even though followed by defeat, would command respect abroad; but a succession of evacuations, upon the slightest approach of danger, can insure only contempt.

The troops from every direction marched toward a common centre—Corinth; and as they neared each other, and friends recognized friends, whom they had not seen for weeks and months, though separated but a few miles, greetings were exchanged, and as regiments met for the first time since leaving the bloody fields of Donelson and Shiloh, cheer after cheer resounded through the forests, and were echoed and re-echoed by the hills, as if the earth itself desired to prolong the sound.

As no rain had fallen for some time, the roads were exceedingly dusty, as was the whole camping ground, which had been trampled solid by 80,000 rebels. But all forgot obstacles and annoyances, in the eagerness to see the town before which they had lain so long. A little after 8 o'clock, a portion of the left and centre filed in, and were met by Mr. HARRINGTON, the Mayor's clerk, who asked protection for private property, and for such of the citizens as had determined to remain. It is needless to add that his request was granted, and guards stationed at every door, as the object of our march is not to plunder, but to save.

Corinth is built upon low lands and clay soil, so that in wet weather the place may very properly be denominated a swamp. But the soil is as easily affected by the drought as by rains, and the result is that at the present time the clay is baked perfectly solid, and the ground filled with fissures. Just outside of the town are the ridges, which might be appropriately denominated hills, and upon which second, third and fourth lines of defences could have been erected. The highest lands are in the direction of Farmington on the east, and College Hill on the southwest.

As will be seen by any correct map, the town is situated at the Junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, both very important lines of communication, and indispensable to the enemy. The roads do not cross at exactly right-angles, but on the northwest and southeast would intersect the circumference of a circle at a distance apart of not more than 60 degrees. Slight embankments are thrown up at the crossing, but they do not exceed four or five feet in height. The town is nearly all north of the Memphis and east of the Mobile road.

Corinth is the only pleasant country village I have seen in this section of the country. I was informed that it usually contained 2,200 inhabitants, of all colors, but I am inclined seriously to doubt the assertion. From 1,000 to 1,200 would be far nearer a true estimate.

The houses are built after the Southern fashion, with a front door for every room looking toward the street. This is an odd feature to one used to Yankee architecture, but it is the universal style of the Southern States. The apartments of most of the houses are large and airy, and surrounded with immense portico, where the high-toned chivalry enjoy their *siesta* in the most approved Spanish manner, except that they imbibe, before sleeping, a somewhat different beverage from the Castilians. Instead of the wines of Andalusia, they consume almost unheard of quantities of Bourbon and rifle whisky.

The yards of the rich are decorated with shrubbery, and what is far more in accordance with good taste, forest trees are left standing and neatly trimmed—a custom which has been too sadly neglected in the North. There are several substantial brick and frame business houses, all of which have been stripped and deserted.

The names of firms were painted above the doors; they were "Terry & Duncan," "Campbell & Dodds," "J. T. Kemper," and numerous others, which it is unnecessary to designate. Mr. KEMPER kept the "Baltimore Clothing Store," but neither he nor his clothing could be found. A druggist, whose name I have forgotten, determined to remain.

Not enough of the Corinthians remained to welcome us, to give me any idea of what the mass of the citizens are like. A few poor persons, the druggist referred to, and the Mayor's clerk, and two or three wealthy females, were all that were to be found. The poor were nearly starved, and were disposed to welcome any change, as it might bring relief, but could not add to their suffering. They walked curiously around, observing the movements of the soldiers, astonished at the comparatively handsome uniform they wore, and gratified that the fears they had felt had not been realized. The wealthy females looked from the windows of their mansions upon the Union troops, affecting the greatest scorn and disdain for the Yankees, who viewed them in return rather in a spirit of pity than revenge.

I learned a number of important facts from Mr. HARRINGTON, who appeared civil and communicative. He did not hesitate to give the strength of the rebel army, when and how they had retreated, etc. He was a rebel at heart, and did not make the slightest effort to conceal the fact. He was, however, courteous and affable in his manner, and evidently felt that the Confederacy and its cause had, in vulgar parlance, "gone up."

The only hotel in the place is the Tishimingo House, named after the county in which the village is situated. It is a fair country town hotel, and has been used as a hospital by the rebels. It is built of brick, and is on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and near the crossings.

Corinth is supplied with water from an artesian well, which has been lately completed, and is about 600 feet deep. It will afford sufficient water for our army, and is of good quality; but the distance to our lines will create considerable inconvenience. Artesian wells are usually huge bores, but it does not so happen in this instance. The benefit derived from it is substantial.

The rebel Generals all had their headquarters in houses—generally occupying the finest residences in the place. BEAUREGARD's was on the east of the Purdy Road, and at the outskirts of the place. The rebel chieftain was evidently surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life. Telegraph wires run in every direction from the building, the system adopted being similar to that employed in our own army. The wires, however, were all cut, and the instruments taken away.

The quarters of PRICE, VAN DORN, HARDEE, PILLOW and BRAGG were pointed out by citizens, who stated that each of these notabilities commanded a *corps d'armée*, and that these were subdivided into divisions and brigades. There is a marked difference in the style put on by the rebel and Union Generals. Our commanders are all quartered in tents, even though commodious residences are at hand; but the rebels would disdain to sleep beneath a canvas similar to that which sheltered the common horde. More than one deserter remarked upon the comparative simplicity of our commanders.

Although the rebel Generals—so I learned from Mr. HARRINGTON and others—did not fully determine to evacuate the place till Tuesday evening, 27th ult., they had for a long time been sending away all extra baggage, and everything not actually needed for the subsistence of the troops, or for a battle. They did this with a view of speedy retreat in case one became necessary, either before or after a fight. The question of the final evacuation was left open, to be decided as time and circumstances should dictate; and in the meantime, the army and the people were to be cajoled into the belief that Corinth was the last ditch—the spot where PILLOW intended to die.

All of the citizens of Corinth, and, I believe, of the rebel States, believed the place would be held at all hazards, and the chagrin and disappointment at its evacuation, without a blow, were deep and bitter. I talked with several who, up to that hour, had never faltered in their faith, but who now look upon their cause as past the remotest chance of a resurrection, and are adapting themselves to their new and changed circumstances. They say that if the South could not defend Corinth, they cannot hold their ground at any other point, and it is idle to prolong a war which is desolating twelve States.

On Tuesday, 27th, an intelligent deserter came into camp, and, on being questioned, stated that Gen. BEAUREGARD had been at Holly Springs, Miss., for several days, recruiting his health, as he alleged, but that he returned at 9 o'clock that morning. The story, except as to the health, was a true one, as I have since ascertained; and I also learn that the masses of the people and the soldiers really supposed he was there recuperating, he having given out that impression. But the fact was, he was searching for a place to which to make retreat; and on his return he called a council of war on Tuesday evening, and announced his determination to evacuate Corinth. I learn that PILLOW, PRICE and HARDEE concurred with him, and that BRAGG and VAN DORN opposed the movement, as absolutely destructive of the cause. But all would not do—the order was given, and Corinth was evacuated.

The sick, of whom there were a great number in the hospitals, were taken away first, some being removed to Columbus, Miss., and others to Grand Junction, preparatory to being forwarded to Jackson. Next came the stores, the greater portion of which were taken off on Wednesday. Wednesday night all the artillery, save two light batteries, of 6 and 12-pounders, were removed, and a portion of the infantry marched toward Grand Junction. No less than 40,000 men, however, remained within the works, and within half a mile of our lines, 24 hours, and with but twelve small cannon, and the ordinary infantry arm for protection. An attack at that moment would have resulted in the destruction or capture of that number of men. The rebels were fearful of such an attack all day, and in order to deceive Gen. HALLECK, made several sallies on our pickets. The deception appears to have been complete, for had HALLECK known the true condition of affairs, he would have attacked them at once.

The rear guard of the retreating army left immediately after the explosion referred to, which I ascertained arose from the destruction of a number of shell, which could not be carried away. At what time Gen. HALLECK first learned of the movement, I am unable to state; nor am I aware that he knew it when the order to march was given on Friday morning.

And here let me indulge in a little digression, to prove the simple facts in the case. I have been led to admire the manner in which Gen. HALLECK conducted the advance upon Corinth, and his precaution in fortifying at every resting place. The wielding of the army has been admirable. But I cannot commend his watchfulness in not knowing the rebels were retreating, when we were within half a mile of their lines for forty-eight hours. A reconnoissance in force, at several points, to the distance of twenty rods beyond our pickets, would have discovered the whole facts. Of course, no other officer could order such a movement, and the responsibility must rest with the commanding General, provided there has really been a blunder, and I believe the country will characterize his lack of watchfulness as such.

True to their natural sentiments, the rebels could not leave the town without destroying a large amount of valuable property. The depôt and three large warehouses, containing provisions which they were unable to carry away, were fired, and before the arrival of HALLECK's army, were consumed. The dense cloud of smoke which was seen in the morning as the army approached, led to the supposition that the town had been burned, but on arrival it was found that all private residences, and such buildings as contained no army stores, were left unharmed.

As I entered the town, my attention was attracted to a quantity of cotton nearly consumed. I counted, and found that twenty-seven bales had been consigned to the flames, but as it was their own property, nobody cared. They certainly have a right to do as they will with their own. The practical people of the North may think they are silly for their conduct, but it is none of their business. If the South is determined to bring ruin upon itself, let it do so; the world can move without a cotton pivot.

The platform of the railroad was also set on fire, and but for the efforts of our soldiers would have been consumed, and the flames must have communicated to the Tishimingo House, and perhaps other buildings. The time will yet come when the rebels will thank our soldiers for quenching the flames their own hands have kindled. With mature reflection, even the rebels will not be so lost to principle or interest as to be oblivious of favors conferred. When the insane man regains his reason, he thanks the hand that rescued him from suicide.

The rebel force amounted to 80,000 effective troops, of all grades—volunteers for the war, conscripts, and "eight-day men." I had prepared a list of the organization of our army—its strength, and the amount of artillery with it—but such information is necessarily contraband, and consequently withheld from the public. Of course, if our force had not been formidable, the rebels would not have fled before it.

When our lines advanced on the 28th, a battery was planted on an eminence commanding a considerable portion of the country, but completely shrouded from view by a dense thicket. Scouts were sent out to discover the exact position of the rebels, and were but a short distance in advance, to give a signal as to the direction to fire if any were discovered.

One of the rebel commanders, unaware of our presence, called around him a brigade, and commenced addressing them in something like the following strain:

"SONS OF THE SOUTH: We are here to defend our homes, our wives and daughters, against the horde of vandals who have come here to possess the first and violate the last. Here upon this sacred soil we have assembled to drive back the Northern invaders—drive them into the Tennessee. Will you follow me? If we cannot hold this place we can defend no spot of our Confederacy. Shall we drive the invaders back, and strike to death the men who would desecrate our homes? Is there a man so base among those who hear me as to retreat from the contemptible foe before us? I will never blanch before their fire, nor—"

At this interesting period, the signal was given, and six shell fell in the vicinity of the gallant officer and his men, who suddenly forgot their fiery resolves, and fled in confusion to their breastworks. What will come next? is the question which will be asked times innumerable, and I will give a general answer to all, by saying, I can't tell, nor can anyone but Gen. HALLECK, and it is doubtful if he knows. Before a pursuit, railroads must be repaired and bridges constructed, which will take time.

I learned that the great body of the rebels are concentrating at Holly Springs, Miss., seventy-four miles by railroad from Corinth, and about the same distance from Memphis. It is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in a healthy location. A portion of the forces went to Columbus, about 100 miles south of Corinth. Various are the conjectures as to what the rebels will next do. Will they attempt to cut off CURTIS or MITCHELL, or reinforce the army at Richmond? Of course time alone can develop the policy of the rebel General. My own opinion is, that the retreat from Corinth is the first step toward the dissolution of the Southern army. It was with the utmost difficulty that the rebels whose term of service had expired, and the fresh conscripts could be kept together, with the prospect of an immediate battle, and a promised victory; and the retreat will be the signal for a gradual but sure dissolution of the traitorous organization in the Mississippi Valley.

LATER—FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

The only public property which has been found in the village, that the rebels left undisturbed, was about ten tons of shells and solid shot—the latter chiefly six and twelve-pound balls; together with a considerable quantity of railroad iron, an article of the greatest importance to Gen. HALLECK. The supply, it is believed, will be sufficient to replace every rail removed by either our forces or the enemy. But time will be required to complete the work.

A PERSUIT BY CAVALRY.

In my letter, written at noon to-day, I stated that there would be no pursuit at present; by this was only meant a systematic one by the whole army. I did not intend to convey the impression that nothing would be done toward scouring the country with cavalry, small bodies of infantry and flying artillery. On the other hand, expeditions of this character were then in motion in almost every direction, gathering up stragglers, and ascertaining the direction the main body of the enemy has marched.

A portion of cavalry pursued BRAGG's rear guard to a creek, four miles from town, but the rebels succeeded in destroying the bridge, and then planted a section of artillery and fired several shots, killing the horses under two of the General's escort, and injuring one of them. The reconnoissance then returned for reinforcements and artillery, and pursued the fugitives so hotly that they threw aside first their blankets and knapsacks, then their arms, and finally their haversacks.

Onward pressed the victims; away over hill and valley sped the flying men, stragglers and squads seeking their own safety amid the thick coat of underbrush through which our cavalry were unable to plunge, some by this means making their escape, and others falling into the hands of the infantry in the rear.

There was no pause—onward went the shouting troops, and more rapidly ran the flying rebels. A camp ahead, supposed to have been occupied by PRICE or VAN DORN, was found abandoned by its occupants, who left behind their tents, equipages and small arms—several thousand stands—the "rear guard" of BRAGG being too hardly pushed to even set fire to the canvas.

Our officers maintained most admirable order in the ranks, and the steady step of the men and horses was in happy contrast with the pell-mell rout of the rebels. But bridges purposely made weak were destroyed, and the pursuit checked, until the enemy escaped. Every moment, however, stragglers were brought into the lines, nearly all having thrown away their guns—some declaring that they never were in the army, but only peaceable citizens of the neighborhood; others say that they were unwilling conscripts; others that they had been deceived, and induced to go into the ranks without knowing the facts; while a few only make a clean breast and acknowledge their criminal complicity with the rebellion; but all unite in testifying that the evacuation of Corinth ends the war in the West.

One intelligent man, with whom I have just spoken, says that of the 80,000 effective men in BEAUREGARD's army, not more than 40,000 were volunteers for the war. The term of service of one-half of the remainder had expired, and they were held contrary to their wishes; the remainder either were conscripts, or what is familiarly called "eight-day men," that is, such as enlisted for the battle.

He is of opinion that it will be utterly impossible for BEAUREGARD to concentrate an army at Holly Springs, or indeed anywhere in the West. This the rebel General knows, and it was a want of confidence in his troops, and not in the strength of the place, which induced the evacuation of Corinth.

There can be no question that up to Friday morning, the rebels had worked with perfect deliberation; but the beating of the long roll, caused by the sight of the signal rockets, frightened BRAGG and his rear guard, and they fled in the greatest haste. Several of them left cooked breakfasts untouched, one of which your correspondent feasted upon an hour since. It consisted of some very bad light bread, a little bacon and rye coffee—hard diet it is true, but welcome after a day's fatigue like the one just closing.

The main body of our army is from two to three miles south of Corinth, now strongly intrenched, to provide against a flank movement. It is commendable to be cautious, but none who have friends in the army need fear that they will be bereaved in a battle brought on by the enemy. The Butterputs have no time to lose in fruitless attacks upon us, when they cannot stand an assault behind intrenchments.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cairo, June 3, says:

"About ten days prior to the evacuation of Corinth, Gen. POPE made observations of their position from a lofty tree that he had fitted up near his headquarters for that purpose. He was satisfied, from what he saw, that the enemy were leaving the town in large numbers, and immediately reported the fact to Gen. HALLECK by telegraph.

The Commanding General replied by telegraph in the following doggerel, casting ridicule on the idea:

'The General he did climb a tree
The enemy for to see.'

It has been proven beyond a doubt that Gen. POPE was correct in his observations at the time he reported them as evacuating. Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN were withdrawing. They took away with them 25,000 men. This force went west, toward Grand Junction, and is the only force known to have taken that route. Gen. POPE will undoubtedly fall in with them somewhere.

There are some curious as well as mysterious matters connected with this evacuation. It is now satisfactorily known that a considerable force went east on the Memphis and Charleston Road. This would lead them directly upon the bayonets of Gen. MITCHELL, if he is still occupying the theatre of his recent gallant exploits; but it will be remembered that a few days ago Gen. MITCHELL was reported to be in Nashville, and for some time nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of his army.

As the rebels were undoubtedly fully informed of his operations, it is hardly credible that they would have run out that way were they not satisfied they could get through.

The fact suggests two trains of thought: Either Gen. MITCHELL has been repulsed and the fact has been suppressed, or the rebels have gone with the intention of overpowering him while resting in fancied security on the glory he has already won.

The Mobile and Ohio road is to be immediately put in running order, southward from Columbus, Kentucky.

Gen. QUIMBY, who at present commands at Columbus, has been charged with the execution of this work. Requisitions for rolling-stock to put upon it have already been made.

It is stated that Col. ELLIOTT captured three locomotives on the lower end of this road."

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* has these items:

"There were five Quaker guns, if not more, left in the rebel works. More than one of these had inscriptions on them. One was, 'Old HALLECK, take care or you will have your brains blowed out.' The enemy's weakest point was their left, opposite Gen. W. T. SHERMAN's division, which might easily have been turned had Gen. HALLECK known of the nature of his defences. The principal rebel fortifications, which were most formidable and extensive, were on their right, constructed to prevent us from cutting off their use of the Mobile and Ohio and Charleston and Memphis railroads. These consisted of earthworks very elaborately constructed, with flanking faces, embrasures, &c.

Gen. POPE's pickets entered over these works. The Farmington road runs through them. The most vigorous defences and determined attacks of the enemy were accordingly from the right, the brunt of which was borne by Gen. POPE's corps, and no division in that army distinguished itself more than Gen. PAINE's. Gen. POPE lost about one hundred killed and wounded in his attack on Wednesday, and about forty on Thursday. Lieut. BAKER, of the Yates Sharpshooters, was the first man to enter the rebel works on the left. Gen. POPE's corps entered by the Farmington road, south of that, Gen. NELSON by the main Corinth, and Gen. W. T. SHERMAN by the Purdy road. The Twenty-seventh Kentucky, of NELSON's Division, claims the honor of having been the first to enter Corinth. Col. STUART, of Chicago, is said to have first raised the flag upon the young ladies' seminary; but Maj. NOYES, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, disputes it with him. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was unable to follow the enemy to the right, on account of an extensive swamp, the bridge across which had been burned by the rebels. In evacuating the place on Thursday night, the rebel main body passed out by the railroad, leaving 40,000 men as a rear guard.

VAN DORN commanded the division that left by the southern road, and Bishop POLK that which left by the western route.

A grand-niece of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and her two sons were found in the place. She had been supplied with various articles of provisions by Gen. BEAUREGARD, while he was in Corinth.

But one or two dwelling houses were destroyed, and these by accident—one by one of our shells. A woman in it at the time was killed. A shell also fell into a locomotive, killing the engineer, and tearing the engine to pieces. A number of persons in the vicinity of it at the time were also killed and wounded.

The Twenty-second Ohio claims to be the first regiment of BUELL's corps which entered the place.

Large quantities of beef, bacon and flour were destroyed by the rebels before leaving.

The water in the place is as good as any in the world, and the region round about abounds in chalybeate springs.

During the twenty-four hours preceding the evacuation of the place, twenty trains of cars filled with troops left it.

Contrabands stated that BEAUREGARD left on Wednesday for Okalona, about forty miles to the south, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. White residents said he had gone to Richmond some days ago. Many assert that he has returned to Holly Springs, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Still others, that 2,500 of the rebels had gone to Kossuth, a few miles west of Corinth, and the remainder to Grand Junction, on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

The health of the Federal army is improving. There are but 8,000 on the sick list at present.

Personal.

—A spirited scrimmage occurred in Huntsville, Ala., a few days since, between Col. LEW. HARRIS, of one of the Ohio regiments, and Col. DAVIS, a law partner of JERE CLEMENS, and formerly an earnest Union man, but more recently an officer in the rebel army. The meeting took place at the quarters of Major MCCOOK. Some champagne was opened and the discussion of the state of the country presently grew warm. The Alabama Colonel told the Ohio Colonel he was a liar, with the customary qualifying epithet, and Ohio told him that if he were not the guest of Major MCCOOK, he would knock him down. Alabama begged Ohio not to have any scruples of that sort, and repeated the epithet. So at it they went. Fair play was shown, and Ohio soon made his word good, knocking Alabama down and giving him a severe beating when he was down. Ohio's damage consisted chiefly in a badly-torn shirt. Alabama received a pair of black eyes and enlarged nose and mouth. JERE CLEMENS met the Ohio officer a few days afterward and told him he had inquired into the particulars of the affray, and that his partner (DAVIS,) had been served exactly right. DAVIS afterward acknowledged that he had got no more than he deserved. This little circumstance has contributed largely to the popularity of the Ohioan in Huntsville.

—ALFRED M. WOOD, colonel of the well-remembered Brooklyn Fourteenth, is making rapid preparation for the immediate resumption of duty at the head of his regiment. We regret that Col. WOOD's strength is not wholly restored. When the ball struck him, it passed first through a pack of cards in his pocket, then into his right hip, through the same, touching the neck of his bladder, and reaching within two inches of his left hip, from which it was subsequently taken. Any severe exercise brings on excessive weakness, and his friends fear he may not be able to stand either saddle or pedestrian labor. However, he is determined to try service again, and do the best he can. We omitted to state that the cards in the gallant colonel's pocket were visiting, not playing cards.

—Col. CHAS. A. DE VILLIERS, who was once captured by the rebels in Western Virginia, and afterward exchanged, has now got into trouble again. He has been found guilty of selling cattle which he had taken from loyal citizens, and appropriating the money to his own use, and the sentence is that he shall be dismissed the service of the United States, that he shall forfeit all pay and allowances, and that his property shall be seized by the officer commanding the post and held subject to future legal disposition.

—Quantril, the famous Missouri guerilla, whose capture or death has been frequently reported and as frequently contradicted, has succeeded in procuring, by the aid of confederates in Hannibal, and St. Joseph, quite a quantity of percussion caps, and other warlike material, and it is now feared that he may gather sufficient force to do serious mischief to the detachments of State troops which are guarding various points in Missouri.

—Several prominent Secessionists in Wheeling, who were imprudent enough to exhibit openly their gratification at Gen. Banks' retreat from the Valley of the Shenandoah, have unexpectedly had offered them the alternative of taking the oath of allegiance or going to prison. Judge Thompson was among those who preferred the latter fate.

—It is stated that Col. Long, of the rebel service, who was captured at Chickahominy, was a Lieutenant in the United States army, and resigned to join the rebels. He is a son-in-law of Brig.-Gen. Sumner. Gen. Sumner has another son-in-law—McLane—in the rebel service, who was, singularly enough, seized with paralysis at Bull Run.

—Gen. Mitchel made a flying visit to Nashville on May 28. Affairs at Huntsville were progressing satisfactorily.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Fair Day and a Splendid Breeze—But Few Yachts Sailing—No Competition Among the Schooners—The Glengarry, Mallory, Scud, Restless and Favorita Win the Prizes—The Maria Not Competing.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off yesterday, and, though devoid of the interest which has attached to previous races, on account of the absence of the best yachts, nevertheless afforded a fine day's sport to all who participated. The day was fair, and the breeze all that could be desired. But, out of eighteen vessels that entered, only twelve sailed the course, and among these we missed the ever-welcome *America*, *Maria*, *Julia*, *Una*, and a host of other favorites that were wont to gladden the eyes of yachtsmen. All were anxious to see how the *Maria* would sail in her new schooner-rig, and, though pleased with her appearance at the start, were much disappointed as she gave up the race, when reaching Robin's Reef stake-boat, and deprived the contest of its most interesting feature.

The steamer *Matteawan* was chartered for the use of members of the Club, and their families, and was loaded with a precious crowd of fair ladies and aristocratic gentlemen. The tug *R. L. Mabey* was assigned for the use of the Press, and such of the general public who chose to pay a dollar for the privilege. The name of these latter was legion, so that the *Mabey* was quite crowded, and whether from that fact, or her natural slowness, did not afford the best possible facilities for seeing the race. The Regatta Committee, however, hold the Government responsible for employing all the best tugboats of the harbor.

The fleet of yachts, all trimmed, manned and straightened out generally for the occasion, lay moored off the Elysian Fields, in the allotted order. On shore was quite a crowd to see the start, and a multitude of small craft flitted about in everybody's way, as usual. The number of spectators was, however, not so large as upon most former occasions, nor did the attendant fleet appear in their usual numbers.

At precisely nine minutes past 11, the signal (which signal nobody knew) was given for the first of the fleet, the third-class sloops, to start, and soon the anchors and jibs were run up, and off they went, under a fine ten-knot nor'-east breeze. The following were entered among the third-class sloops:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1	Nautilus	T. M. Nimmo	26.4	9	689.6	——
2	Glengarry	C. Macalister, Jr	25.	8	641.2	1.22
3	Lapwing	T. B. Hawkins	25.	8	618.2	2.02
4	Alpha	R. R. Morris	23.3	8	563	3.35

The *Alpha* lay nearest the shore, the *Lapwing* next, the *Glengarry* next, and the *Nautilus* outside. The *Glengarry* got off first, and took the outside of the *Nautilus* in fine style, and in a few minutes all four were out of sight.

In the next class the second-class sloops following were entered:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allow'ce Areas. sq. feet.	Allow'ce of time. M. S.
1	Fanny	E. H. White	47.5	14	967.4	——
2	Nettle	S. B. Thomas	—	—	*	——
3	Mallory	J. T. Bache	44.2	13	922.6	1.01
4	Annie	L. Livingston	26.9	8	805.4	3.34

*Not measured.

The *Fanny* lay nearest the shore, the *Mallory* next, the *Nettle* next, and the *Annie* outside. The signal was given at twelve minutes past 11 o'clock, and the three last named got off pretty well together. The *Fanny*, however, was quite slow in getting off, and it was thought for a while that she had fouled in some way. She finally went off, however, and was soon lost in the distance.

In the next class—first-class sloops—the following were the entries:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of time. sq. ft.	M. S.
1	Minnie	C. Morrogh	74.6	19	1,445.6	——
2	Scud	W. H. Harrison	79.	20	1,310.4	2.15
3	Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	76.4	19	1,306.5	2.19

The *Minnie* lay nearest the shore, and the *Scud* outside. The *Rebecca* did not make her appearance, owing to the impossibility of repairing her in time. Her commander's active service as a volunteer in the navy has rendered such repairs imperative. The *Scud* and the *Minnie* got off at 11:16 o'clock in fine style—the *Scud* somewhat ahead in a short time.

The entries in the next class—the third-class schooners were:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of time. sq. ft.	M. S.
1	Bonita	T. W. Dawson	34.9	10	760.0	——
2	Norma	A. Major	25.2	8	619.6	3.59

The *Norma* was not on the ground. The *Bonita* started at 11:12, but did not finish the course, her commander not choosing to take an uncontested prize. The entries in the second-class schooners were:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas, of time. sq. feet.	M. S.
1	Restless	L. W. Jerome	95.4	27	1,478.6	——
2	Haze	W. B. Duncan	91.1	22	1,382.6	2.10

The *Restless* likewise had the field to herself, and started at 11.20. The *Haze* had taken a party to Yorktown, and could not return in time. Her absence was much regretted.

In the class of first-class schooners, the following were entered:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of Time. sq. feet.	M. S.
1	Maria	E. A. Stevens	231.4	58	3,068.6	——
2	Zinga	W. H. Thomas	118.8	30	1,367.6	20.11
3	Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	138.1	35	1,855.0	20.14

The *Maria* was at her post in all the glory of her schooner rig, with the Commodore's flag flying and her jaunty crew. Next lay the *Favorita*, with the Vice-Commodore's flag. The *Zinga* did not make her appearance. The *Favorita* seemed to get a slight advantage at the start, but, while the breeze lasted, the *Maria* took and kept the lead beautifully. There were high hopes that there would be a spirited race between these two, especially as the *Maria* had to allow over twenty minutes time. But the breeze died away before the boats reached Robin's Reef, and after passing that stake-boat the *Maria* gave up the race, leaving the *Favorita* to walk over the course alone.

From this point down to the Southwest Spit there was little opportunity of viewing the scattered fleet. The *Mallory* and *Annie* had a slight brush going round, near Fort Lafayette. The *Annie*, by sharp manœuvring, managed to take some wind out of the *Mallory's* sails, but it did not help her much in the long run. The *Glengarry* and the *Nautilus* also had a sharp contest, which was maintained throughout the race, and was more exciting as the *Nautilus* gave the *Glengarry* nearly a minute and a half in time. The *Glengarry*, however, beat her home nearly three minutes, though the *Nautilus* turned the Southwest Spit three minutes ahead.

The scene at the Spit was by no means so animating as usual. There was no fleet of boats to view the turning, except a lot of quarantined vessels and a lubberly brig that vexatiously got in the way of the *Nettle*. The *Scud* led the fleet in fine style, turned neatly, and wore away on the home stretch with a splendid southwest breeze, the wind having shifted completely round. Next came the *Mallory*, *Annie*, *Nautilus* and *Glengarry*. Then the *Minnie* and *Restless* together; then the *Yettie*, and the rest straggling behind. There was no opportunity of viewing the race on the home-stretch. Part of the way—especially through the Narrows—the wind died away almost to a calm. It freshened up subsequently, but the yachts came home much like the Sixty-ninth Regiment left New-York—in small detachments of stragglers. The route going and returning was enlivened with a salute from the Cunarders at Jersey City, a look at the *Guerriere* and her compatriots of the French navy, now in our harbor, and a glance at the squalid sesesh prisoners huddled on Governor's Island, (who were greeted with some unmanly jeers, but beyond that, the race was without incident—no collision, nobody overboard, and no great contest. The following table will give a concise record of the time of starting, passing the S. W. Spit, and returning, of those that sailed the course.

Yachts.	Time of start. h.	m.	8 W Spit. h.	m.	sec.	Home Stake Boat. h.	m.	sec.
Nautilus	11	09	1	57	11	4	44	06
Glengarry	11	09	2

left to the chance and often demoralizing associations of the street, or have a place provided for their accommodation, while their care-takers are necessarily absent. The ladies who have visited these families have discovered that in many cases the heads of them have returned from the war debilitated and suffering, so that they are confined to their beds at home, thus increasing the weight of care upon the household, while they are unable to relieve any necessity. Such cases the ladies are especially mindful of, and supply with whatever their resources may afford in the way of food or clothing. The main feature of the organization, however, is to *educate* the children whose early career of peaceful acquirement has been interrupted by the breaking up of their family circle; so that, after they have completed a certain course of study, they may be of use to society and to those they hold most dear. It is not at all a design of the institution to separate the little ones from their natural guardians, and it is the privilege of parents to take them home every night, or to leave them one week and have them spend the Sabbath at home to be welcomed again by their adopted guardians on Monday morning. This is certainly a considerate plan, when it is remembered that the children of our volunteers are quite a different class, far more hopeful and full of character than the habitual dependers upon charitable assistance. The little band now collected in this institution is one for whom our professed patriotic citizens should be proud to interest themselves. The refined, the intellectual, the beautiful are here, not only in the first promising loveliness of childhood, but in the full bloom of youth and inspiration of usefulness. Donations of articles both useful and attractive have been received, to swell the little stock that is displayed for sale in aid of the general fund. Ladies will find it repaying to step out of their usual shopping routes to purchase some of these pretty conceits, which are held at prices proportionate to the economist's purse. Many sacrifices have been made by Rev. Mr. DAVIS and his philanthropic wife, so that any offices of kind support in the matter of furnishing necessary comforts for their charge, will be more than duly acceptable. The house now occupied, though not just fitted for its present use, is large, and will require much to make it the home-place that is intended. Many ladies of distinguished benevolence are associated in the rising progress of this praiseworthy movement, and it is destined to the success it deserves. Our discriminating President subscribes himself its foster-father, and some names in our own and neighboring city, Brooklyn, award it countenance of no meagre character.

It is an institution brought into existence by the contingencies of war, and, born of Young American perceptions, it will be kept up by such, in the face of croaking prophecies to the contrary. Of these prophetic croakers one has gloomily announced that he individually—not his paper, for that has more liberal influences connected with it, that do not scorn to shout a cheerful greeting to any little bark venturing on the sea of enterprise and usefulness—that he himself, the fogy croaker, would give it "two years to live or die in," and then, should its vitality be preserved, he might probably acknowledge its propriety.

The Union Bazaar Sewing and Distribution Rooms.

The machinery of the Society carrying on its operations in the old mansion at the corner of Broadway and Astor-place, moves somewhat more smoothly than formerly since the virtual resignation of certain influence, the zeal of which outstripped its methodical action; and the working spirits, those who have the real interest of the poor at heart, are discreetly using the power and means which the contributions of a generous public place at their command to relieve distress. There are still some unpleasant features existing which trammel the full exercise of judicious management, but it is probable they will disappear when the novelty of position wears away and new points of attraction, already dividing the attention of the holders thereof, promise the distinction craved.

It is very hard for poor women with young families at home, or young girls with the care of aged parents left destitute, to wait and endure with patience the leisurely movements of their sisters at ease, (and even, as has occurred, have their honesty questioned when presenting a voucher for the work done,) but as the fine old halls and spacious apartments appeared this week, with crowds of cheerful, hoping countenances in anticipation of plenty of work, it would do the heart of true benevolence good to see. The distributor's tables were loaded with huge piles of thick cotton stuff, to be made into bed-ticks for our soldiers. This is a Government contract entered into between the present active members of the Management and Major VINTON. The proposition to enter into it was so bitterly denounced by an unthinking few, that it very nearly fell through for the sake of peace, but so great was the demand for work from those who, during the Winter, had experienced the relief bestowed by the Society, especially the "Shirt Committee," that it was determined to overcome all needless opposition and use the resources of the Society as those who gave it vitality intended they should be used—to meet the necessities of the *industrious* poor. It is far more acceptable to the class of women who apply here to receive wages than alms, and some there are of their good benefactresses whose own innate refinement teaches them to discern it in them; but there are others who may learn a lesson of graceful dignity and patient endurance from those whom they deign once or twice a week to meet face to face.

The Shirt Committee, which has worked together harmoniously for so many months, doing an immense amount of nood, have paid for the making of over 40,000 garments, which have been delivered to the Government agent. These army contracts have not been sufficiently remunerative to enable the ladies to pay all the employes, and they have been obliged to draw upon their own fund to pay cutters, &c., and also for the supply of needles, thread, &c. This Shirt Committee is composed of one directress, and cooperators chosen from the board of managers. An average of one hundred women crowd about the counters or tables during the hours of distribution. When the work is returned it is carefully examined, and a voucher given the operative, who thus procures her money. The bed-tick contract will probably last one month longer. It is feared that no more contracts will be forthcoming, as the Government storerooms are packed to overflowing. This news will carry sadness to many a heart, for, as one of the applicants expressively remarked, it was to her like the note of an angel when the news of the bed-ticks came, for work was all that sustained her in mind as well as body—it kept her from her dark enemy, reflection.

Completion of the New County Jail.

The new County Jail, which has been in process of erection for two years past, in Ludlow-street, adjoining the Essex Market Police Court, is now completed, and was, yesterday, opened for the inspection of the Board of Supervisors, under whose direction it was built. Invitations were issued by the Board to various City officials, citizens and members of the Press, to assist them in the inspection of the building, and among those who availed themselves of the courtesy we notice Judges WHITE, BARBOUR and MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court; Recorder HOFFMAN and Judge MCCUNN, divers members of the Common Council and Board of Education, and a large number of private citizens. At the close of the inspection the party partook of a collation that had been provided for the occasion, at which all present expressed themselves entirely satisfied, and even delighted with the manner in which the jail had been constructed.

The new jail is really a substantial, well-built and conveniently arranged edifice, and is as much a credit to the City as the old tumble-down rookery in Eldridge-street (whose place it is intended to supply) has been a disgrace. It is built on a plot of ground 90 feet square in the form of an L—each angle being 31 feet deep and from 80 to 90 feet in length. The material is brick, trimmed with Dorchester stone. The height is about 75 feet. It has 61 cells, and can accommodate 200 prisoners. The cells are mostly 8 by 10 feet square, 10 to 12 feet in height, with brick walls and stone flagging. The arrangements for warming and ventilating the entire building are of the latest pattern, and unexceptionable. On the first floor are 12 rooms for the occupation of the keeper and his assistants, the three floors above being devoted to cells for prisoners. The cost of the building was $53,000. The jail is intended exclusively for debtors, and persons charged with civil offences, but witnesses detained by the United States Government will also be furnished with accommodations, if the Government desires it.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

AN ENGINE AND EIGHT CARS IN THE RIVER.

An accident occurred Thursday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River Railroad, by which the locomotive A. F. Smith, and eight cars were broken to pieces, and pitched over the embankment into the river. The accident was caused by a tree, which had fallen from the bank above, and extended across the track. The engineer and fireman did not see the obstruction until nearly upon it and had just time to jump into the river and escape to the shore by swimming, when the train struck the tree with great force, carrying it along nearly twenty rods, tearing up the track and scattering the rails and ties in all directions, when the engine, followed by the tender and eight cars pitched over the embankment into the river. In its course the engine turned completely over, and now lies bottom upward. The cars were badly broken, and their contents scattered all along the track, which was completely blocked up by the ruins, and relaying the ties and rails. At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the down express passed over, arriving in this City just three hours behind time. The sleeping-car, in which were the passengers, remained upon the track, not one receiving the slightest injury. The fireman was slightly injured. All the cars were loaded. Mr. A. F. SMITH was one of the best engineers on the road, and was worth from $10,000 to $15,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMAN—THE MISSING-LINK, SOCIETY.—The Association bearing this attractive title is auxiliary to the New-York Bible Society. Its managers are all ladies, who employ only their own sex, whom they call Bible-readers, to visit the homes of the degraded, and exert what power they possess to elevate them. The Bible is read, its teachings explained, and a copy of it given or sold to the family. This enterprise has now progressed for one year, and promises well for the future. One of the visitors reported the condition of one thousand families, whose spiritual necessities she had tried to relieve in the short space of three months. She had also exerted much influence in getting the children sent to the public and to the Sunday Schools. It is a cherished feature of the Society to appeal directly to the wife and mother, and through her to the husband, by teaching her how she can make her house attractive to him; to elevate the tastes of the children, and instruct them in their share of household unity and peace. These younger members are often made the most powerful instruments of reform, for the rude nature may listen unawares to good lessons in the innocent prattle of a beloved child when it would treat with scorn a remonstrance from an older and less pure source. These welders of the missing link in homes made desolate by absence of moral law, are exposed to every disgusting contact, having nothing to protect them but the mantle of purity which their mission throws about them. Each of the ladies who superintend the affairs of the Society, choose and regulate the sphere of movement for one especial visitor, the whole result of their work to be placed before the meeting which is convened once a month. A pleasant offset to the sterner aspects of duties connected with the Association, is to be arranged in the "Mothers' Tea Drinkings," which are in contemplation.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The series of musical entertainments, at the Park, which did not commence last year until the 10th of August, is to open two months earlier the present season—the first to be given this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., if the day be fine. The weather now being delightfully temperate it is a judicious arrangement on the part of the Commissioners to provide these musical recreations during the early months of the season, before the excessive heats of the Summer prevail. An excellent body of performers have been chosen for these festivals. The following programme is announced for the first day.

PART I.

1. Centra. Park March.....Rehm
2. Overture to "Oberon".....Von Weber
3. Quick March; "Hoch Von Döchstine"....Kuhner
4. Cavatina from "Attila."....Verdi

PART II.

5. March from "Lucia."....Donizetti
6. Song; "Heaven in the Valley."....Diette
7. "La Violetta;" Mazurka.....Faust
8. Selection from "Don Pasquale."....Donizetti

PART III.

9. Finest March from "Der Tannhauser."...Wagner
10. Immortellen Waltz.....Gung'l
11. Fantasia from "Un Ballo Maschera."....Verdi
12. Trab Trab Gallop.....Sommerlat

National Pot Pourri.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst. Grants of books were made to the Haytian Emigration Society, for colored emigrants; to Presbyterian Board of Missions, Ojibwa Testaments for missions in the West; Bibles and Testaments, by request, for distribution in Jamaica, W. I.; Bibles in Dutch and Spanish, for Curaçoa; books in Spanish for Panama; two hundred and ninety-four Testaments, in various languages, to Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and four volumes, in raised letters, for the Blind. Over five thousand volumes, in English and German, were granted for supply of soldiers and hospitals for the army, and for prisoners of war. These are for Washington City and various places in the West, as Louisville, St. Louis and Wisconsin.

THE RISING GENERATION—LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE BABY-SHOW.—Yesterday was the last day but one of the great Baby-show, and the people certainly improved the opportunity of seeing and examining the merits of the prize boys and girls who alone were exhibited. The snakes fed; the Lightning Calculator astonished the simple; the virtuous shepherd slew the wicked mercenary; the Happy Family merrily gamboled, and the vast crowd sweltered.

To-day is the last of the exhibition. Three dramatic performances are to be given—at 12 M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., and the various babies will receive their prizes, as they did their baptisms, by proxy.

A HARSH PUNISHMENT.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction purchased, at the recent sale of the cargo of the prize schooner *Stephen Hart*, a large quantity of Confederate army buttons, with the design of compelling the convicts on Blackwell's Island, who fail to conduct themselves properly, to wear them, as a mark of disgrace. This is a harsh punishment, but it is said to have produced already a marked improvement in the behavior of the convicts. There are few men on the Island so far gone as not to have a "soul above buttons"—*i. e.* Confederate buttons.

OBITUARY.—Mr. T. B. SATTERTHWAITE, President of the Board of Underwriters of this City, and who also held the office of President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, died yesterday morning at his residence, Clifton, Staten Island. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE was one of our most prominent and highly esteemed business men, and was the oldest member of the Board of Underwriters. A meeting of the Board will be held at noon to-day, to take suitable action in relation to his death. The Trustees of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company will also hold a similar meeting.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A woman of the town, named KATE SMITH, was yesterday brought before a magistrate at the Tombs, upon the complaint of JOHN MULGROVE, of Lafayette, Ind., who alleges that the accused and another woman attacked him in the street, a few nights since, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and robbed him of the sum of $157 in bills. The Police found $50 in gold upon KATE's person when she was arrested. She was committed to answer in default of bail.

A SOLDIER CHARGED WITH THEFT AND BURGLARY.—JOHN RIPLEY, a private in "BILLY WILSON'S" Regiment, now stationed at Key West, arrived here, yesterday, having been sent to this City under the charge of theft and burglary. He was detained at Police Headquarters last night, and will be brought before a Justice to-day to answer the two complaints which will be made against him.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS OF CAROLINA.—Rev. VINCENT COLYER, the founder and successful conductor of the schools at Newbern, which have fallen beneath Gov. STANLY's scrupulous regard to State Rights, will, to-morrow evening, at Dr. TYNG's Church, narrate the history of the enterprise to the Young Men's Christian Association. The public is expected to be present, and interested.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, THOS. J. MCMASTERS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. No other cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The sermon on this subject, recently delivered before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, by Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will be repeated in the Amity-street Baptist Church to-morrow morning.

UNKNOWN WOMAN DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown woman, found floating in the water at Pier No. 39 East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COL. STEPHEN A. DODGE.—It is now positively known that Col. DODGE, of the First Long Island Volunteers, (Sixty-seventh New-York,) was not killed in the recent battle in front of Richmond, as has been for several days reported; but that he was only wounded in that engagement. The following letter, written two days after the time of his alleged death, explains itself:

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
BATTLE-FIELD, 7 MILES FROM RICHMOND,
June 2, 1862.

DEAR FATHER: We were in the engagement Saturday. I lost ten men killed and wounded. We were repulsed. The battle was renewed Sunday morning, and we drove the rebels before us a considerable distance. To-day we advanced again; Col. DODGE was wounded. I am in good spirits, and all hands are anxious for the word "Forward." I write this in haste; will give full account of the fight when I get time. *PARM. also is safe. Our regiment behaved nobly. Give love to all.

Your affectionate son,
WM. H. LEAYCRAFT.

To WM. LEAYCRAFT, Esq., Brooklyn, L. I.

* Lieut. PARMLEE D. STRONG, First Lieutenant, Company H—brother of Alderman STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward.

THE STORM.—The storm during Wednesday night, was most fearful in this City, and considerable damage was done by both water and wind. The streets and cellars in the lower parts of the city, along the water-front, were flooded; trees, awnings, chimney-tops, window-blinds and other loose materials were hurled from their places, and fell pell-mell into the streets, fortunately, however, without injuring any person. Several frail structures in the Eleventh and Ninth Wards were blown down, and considerable damage was also done to fences and flower-gardens in the more exposed portions of the City.

NEWSBOYS' SOIREE.—On Wednesday evening a Newsboy's *Soirée* was held in Gothic Hall, Adams-street, and notwithstanding the violent storm, there were more than one hundred boys present, and the meeting was well attended by other persons. Addresses were made by Messrs. REVELL, BENNET and GOULDEN, after which the boys partook of a supper especially prepared for them. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this city, but it is designed hereafter to hold a meeting at the same place every Wednesday evening.

A COW DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A few days ago a cow, owned by LUKE and SCHENCK BERGEN, at Queens, L. I., was attacked with a malady having all the peculiar traits of hydrophobia. As far as known the cow had enjoyed usual health until seized with spasms. These continued to increase in number and violence until it was dangerous to be near her, unless she was fastened, and it finally became necessary to kill her. It is not known that she had been bitten.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made on Thursday night to flood the city with counterfeit $5 bills on the Palisade Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., with only partial success. The Police received information early of the movement, and succeeded in saving the shopkeepers from losing much by the counterfeit.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—WILLIAM HUGHES, an old resident of this city, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at No. 373 Myrtle-avenue. He had apparently been in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the moment of dissolution. An inquest will be held to-day.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Officer HUGHES, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, was seriously injured, yesterday, by a kick from a stray horse, which he attempted to drive from the sidewalk on Myrtle-avenue. The owner of the horse, named PATRICK SHENNAN, was arrested.

MILITARY.—A new State Regiment of Militia is being organized in this city, to be designated the Fifty-sixth. Four companies have been already raised, and a fifth will be ready to elect officers next week.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of May, Justice PERRY disposed of 569 police cases. There are four other Police Magistrates in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 63, 64, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 78, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF, AND CHILD.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as the Jersey City ferryboat *Colden* was crossing the river, coming toward New-York, an unknown woman, with a child in her arms, jumped overboard from the stern of the boat, and both were drowned. The woman was seen by the driver of an express wagon, on the boat, to let down the chain, and sit down upon the edge of the deck, and, after looking around, slide off into the water. No alarm being given, the boat was not stopped, and the pilot and hands knew nothing of the occurrence until arriving at New-York. Neither the woman or child were seen after they struck the water. When the boat left Jersey City the woman was noticed sitting in the cabin crying. She had on a red plaid shawl and knit hood.

LAW REPORTS.

Appraisal of the Hiawatha's Cargo—Part of the Lost Cargo Found.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 6.

The Prize Commissioners handed into the Court to-day their report in reference to the cargo of the bark *Hiawatha*. The report states the order directing the appraisal and sale of the cargo, and that the cargo was discharged by the Marshal from the vessel into Wheeler's store in Brooklyn before the order was made directing them to superintend the discharge. It also states that there were 39 bills of lading of the cargo on file in the District Court; that the contents of 18 of the bills of lading have been found in full and appraised by them, and that the contents of two others were previously discharged from custody by order of the Court. That at the commencement of their examination there was found to be a large deficiency in almost every bill of lading, by reason whereof this Court on the application of the Prize Commissioners, and at the request of the Marshal, made an order directing an investigation; that they have discovered and recovered a large amount of the property, the value whereof exceeded $13,000, but there are still deficiencies in 18 of the bills of lading, but the Commissioners have reason to believe that some portion of that will yet be recovered; that there were also on the manifest 33 bales of cotton, for which there was no bill of lading, and which could not be found, and of which they cannot therefore give even an approximate value. And they annex to their report a statement showing the portion of the cargo which they found to be appraised at $124,180 09, and the portion still missing to be 261 packages, estimated as worth $12,664 07, besides the cotton.

The Property of the Malones and Who Owned it.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Patrick Malone vs. *Thomas Cushing*.—This was an action for the alleged wrongful taking and detention of personal property. The defence set up was, that defendant obtained a judgment against Philip Malone, and that the property belonged to him and was levied upon under an execution against him.

The jury assessed the value of the property at $15, and gave the plaintiff $2 50 damages.

Wm. R. Stafford for plaintiff; Ashmead & Reavey for defendant.

Singular Action of Trespass.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bylandt vs. *Comstock*.—This was an action for an alleged trespass. It was claimed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the defendant, who is a milkman, frequently stopped in front of her house and used threatening and abusive langage toward her, because she refused to pay a bill which her father owed him, but who was, at the time, absent from the City. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff owed the bill.

Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Frederick Tallent and Horatio F. Averill for plaintiff; W. B. Pinckney for defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate West.

Wills of the following persons were admitted to Probate during the past week: James McKibben, John W. Remington, James Craft, Lafayette Smith, and Anthony Wahl.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Vanderbilt vs. *Whetstock*.—Reference order to compute, &c., and for judgment of foreclosure sale.

Thorn vs. *Hillory et als.*—Judgment of foreclosure sale ordered.

Annie M. Hoyt vs. *Russel Hoyt Scovul*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company vs. *Russell, Public Administrator, &c.*—Judgment ordered.

Warner vs. *French et als.*—Judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS.

Stewart et al. vs. *Ranney*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $609 17.

Court of Appeals—June Term.

The following is a list of the first fifty causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals to be argued at the term commencing on the 10th instant:

PREFERRED CALENDAR—CLASS I.

1. The People, &c., defts., *vs.* Frederick Freund, plff.
2. The People, &c., defts., *vs.* Charles Noakes, plff.
3. The People, &c., defts., *vs.* John D. Hayes, plff.

PREFERRED CALENDAR—CLASS III.

4. Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Ex'r, &c.; respt., *vs.* Wm. M. Raymond et al., appts.
5. Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., respt., *vs.* Charles Andre et al., appts.
6. Henrietta Graser, admn'x, respt., *vs.* John Stelwagen, appt.
7. Chester Harris, Ex'r, &c., respt., *vs.* Levy Ely and wife, appts.
8. Simeon L. Dubois et al., ex'rs, &c., respts., *vs.* John Beaver, appt.
9. William Reusen, appt., *vs.* Catharine Beekman, ex'x, respt.
10. Wm. K. Fuller et al., ex'rs, &c., respts., *vs.* The Mohawk Bank et al., appts.
11. The Buffalo and Allegany Valley Railroad Co., respondent, *vs.* Walter Cary, adm'r, &c., appt.
12. Martha Ernst, ex'x, &c., respt., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Co., appts.
13. Edwards Pierrepont, ex'r, &c., respt., *vs.* Mary G. Edwards, imp'd, &c., appt.

PREFERRED CALENDAR—CLASS IV.

14. The People ex rel. Smith, appts., *vs.* Alpheus D. Pease et al, adm'rs, respt.
15. Stephen B. Lee, et al., respt., *vs.* The Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation at Fort Edward, appt.
16. Orlando Meads, Rec'r, appt., *vs.* The Merchants' Exchange Bank of Albany, respt.
17. The People ex rel. Commissioners of Emigration, appt., *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Richmond Co., respt.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

18. Ann McGregor et al., appts., *vs.* James McGregor, respt.
40. Samuel Hanford, respt., *vs.* Daniel C. Higgins, appt.
80. Frederica Newland, admx, respt., *vs.* The N.Y.Cen. R. Co.
80½. William Wright, appt., *vs.* Henry A. Weeks, respt.
81. Eliza P. Ellicott, respt., *vs.* James M. Smith, jet al., appts.
81½. Andrew Ladue et al., appts., *vs.* John M. Griffith et als., respts.
82½. Ralph Pomeroy, appt., *vs.* Hiram Ainsworth, respt.
84. Jacob Vandewater, respt., *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company, appt.
84½. The Black River Bank, appt., *vs.* Charles R. Penniman et al., respts.
85. The Buffalo City Bank, respt., *vs.* Robert Codd, appt.
87. New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, appt., *vs.* Joseph I. Cook, respt.
87½. Joel C. Rouse, respt., *vs.* Oliver Wristed et als., appts.
88. Charlotte Willet, execx. of Frederick H. Steif, respt., *vs.* Ann Boulger, impld., appt.
89. The Merchants' Bank, respt., *vs.* Noble S. Elderkin, appt.
90. Enoch Loe, respt., *vs.* Norman Gawdy, appt.
91. Frederick W. Macondray et als., appts., *vs.* Thos. Wardle et als., respts.
93. Sylvester Hale, respt., *vs.* William H. Boardman, appt.
94. James T. Main, appt., *vs.* Christian C. Cooper, respt.
95. John S. Ferry, respt., *vs.* Ephraim R. Wheeler, appt.
96. The People ex rel. Chester Hair, respts., *vs.* I. Dwight Alvord, appt.
97. James Wager et als., appts., *vs.* Troy Union Railroad Co., respt.
98. Elias Root, President, &c., respt., *vs.* Cornelius L. Alvord, appt.
99. Geo. Robinson, respt., *vs.* John B. Wheeler, appt.
100. Louis Spitzer, appt., *vs.* The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, respt.
101. Obid M. Rice, respt., *vs.* Andrew Miller, appt.
102. Smith Kellogg, respt., *vs.* John R. Olmsted and another, appts.
103. David Gwynne et al., respt., *vs.* Thomas P. Kettle, appt.
104. Charles Van Duzen, rec'r, respt., *vs.* Daniel Worrell, appt.
105. Nathaniel Bruce, appt., *vs.* Timothy F. Tilson, respt.
107. Alexander Heron, Jr., and another, appts. *vs.* Charles A. Davis et al., respts.
109. A. G. Story, rec'r, &c., appt., *vs.* W. H. Furman, respt.
110. People ex rel. Knapp, appts., *vs.* Wm. T. Reader, Sheriff, &c., respt.
111. Jonas Ingraham, respt., *vs.* David S. Titus and another, appts.

CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 6, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68..cou.	103⅛	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..reg.	103	
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81..cou.	106⅛	
47,000	do	106	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	99	
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74..cou.	96⅛	
22,000	Treas. 7 3.10	c. N.	106⅛
3,000	do		106⅛
2,000	Ken. St. 6s		95
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77		102
5,000	Ill War Loan		100⅝
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		60
39,000	Missouri St. 6s		53½
10,000	do		53⅜
1,500	Cal. State 7s		97⅜
5,000	do	s10	97⅜
25,000	do		97⅞
2,000	Cal. Large Bs. 7s		97
4,000	Erie R. 4th m. Bs.		93⅝
5,000	Erie R. 5th m. Bs.		86
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.		91
1,000	Har. 3d mtg. Bs.		86
2,000	do		87
2,000	M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. Con. Bs.		106
1,000	do		106⅝
2,000	do		106⅝
13,000	Mich. So. 2d m.		83½
3,000	Goshen Br. Bs.		99⅜
17,000	M. S. S. F. Bs.		98
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.		96⅜
2,000	do		96⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		95
10,000	T. H. & A. 1st m.		106
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.		86
10,000	Han. & St. J. R. R.		47
6,000	D., Lk & W. 2d M.		102
5,000	C. & N. W. As. B.		45⅜
30,000	T. & Wab. 1st M.		94
5,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.		69
9,000	do		69⅛
5,000	do		69¼
10,000	do	b30	69⅝
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.		66
2,000	D't. M. & T. 1st M.		90
1,000	Cl. & T. S. F'd B.		97
10	Bk. State of N. Y.		92⅜
40	do		92
10	Bank of Commerce		99
20,000	American Gold		104⅛
246,000	do		104⅜
20,000	do		104
50	D. & Hud. Canal	s60	95⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..reg		102⅞
126,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou		106
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.		96⅛
12,000	do		96
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, O. W. Loan ½ yearly		104⅜
1,000	Ill. War Loan		100⅜
600	do		100⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		59⅜
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.		91⅜
4,000	B., N. Y. & Erie 1st Mtge		92
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		95⅛
1,000	do		95⅛
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M		86
5,000	Tol. & W. 3d M	b30	70
40,000	do		69⅜
10,000	do	b30	69⅜
75,000	American Gold		104⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co		116¾
10	do		116⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R.		91⅜
100	do	b30	91⅝
10	do		91⅝
150	Hud. River R.		46⅜
100	Harlem R.		14⅞
550	Harlem R. Pref.		36⅜
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.		117
100	do	s30	116⅞
200	Bruns. City Ld. Co.		7
1650	N. Y. Cen. R.		91⅜
50	do	b4	91⅜
100	do	s10	91⅜
200	do	b15	91⅜
500	do	b30	91⅜
50	Erie Railway	s60	38
100	do	c	38⅛
100	do	s10	38⅜
450	do		38⅜
350	do	b30	38⅜
100	do	s60	38⅜
550	Erie R. Pref.		66
100	do	s60	65⅝
625	Hudson River R.		47
500	do	b30	47
100	do		46
50	Harlem Railroad		14⅜
120	do		14⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.		36¼
10	Reading Railroad		82
200	do		82⅛
200	do	s10	82⅛
550	Michigan Cen. R.		64⅞
100	do		64⅞
350	do	b30	65
232	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		27⅛
150	do		27⅛
250	do		27⅛
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		58⅛
340	do		58⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64⅜
550	do		64
100	do		64¼
350	do		63⅞
100	do	s30	63⅝
100	do	s15	63⅞
150	do	b60	64
300	Cl. & Pittsburgh R.		22½
200	do		22
30	Cl. & Toledo R.		45⅜
100	do		45⅜
550	do		45⅜
400	Ch. & R. I. R.	b30	64¾
200	do		64¾
50	do	s60	64¾
50	do	b30	64¾
150	do		64¾
110	Ch., B. & Q. R.		72¾
10	Mil. & P. du C. R.		28
15	Warren Railroad		85
250	Erie Railway		38¾
200	do	s30	38⅝
200	do		38⅝
15	do		38⅜
250	Ill. Cen. R Scrip		64
25	do		63⅝
50	do		63⅞
500	Reading Railroad		82⅞
200	do		83
102	M. S. & N. I. R.		27
250	do	b30	27⅛
100	do		27⅛
100	do	s10	27
7	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		58
100	do		58½
15	Panama Railroad		123¼
25	Galena & Chi. R.		71
50	Cleve. & Tol. Rd.		45⅜
100	do		45⅜
100	do	s60	45⅜
800	do		45⅜
50	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		64¼
50	do	b30	64¼
50	do		64¼
100	do	b30	64¼
150	Mich. Cen. R.		64⅜
135	Erie Railway Pref.		66

FRIDAY, June 6—P. M.

The deposits made with the Treasury of the United States in this City to-day on 4 ₱ cent. interest amount to $650,000. The conversions of United States Notes into five year 6 ₱ cent. stock at par amount to $390,000. Thus, over a million of dollars is voluntarily placed at the use of the Government in a single day, at the New-York office of the Treasury alone. At the same time, the 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Certificates, one year to run, which are paid out to the public creditors as the equivalent of cash, are in demand at 100@100¼ ₱ cent., and more than one-half the daily disbursements of the Treasury Department could be made in this denomination of Treasury paper without depreciating its market worth below the par value.

Under these favorable signs of the high credit and abundant facilities of the Government with *the public* at large, it is somewhat surprising that rumors should obtain currency to-day that *private* negotiations are on foot to place a large amount of Treasury Bonds of 1864, bearing a much higher rate of interest, or else the United States 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1881, or both, under the Act of July 17, with certain Bankers and Money Brokers in the Street, on terms not previously advertised or made general to the public. On the strength of this rumor, connected with an alleged purpose to convert the United States Notes of the Custom-house issue of July 17, the 7.30 ₱ Cents of the Treasury Bonds declined this afternoon to 105⅞; the Coupon 6 ₱ Cents of 1881 were dull at 106 ₱ cent., and the United States Notes of the Custom-house issue suddenly appreciated to 101¼@101½ ₱ cent.

On inquiry at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, we learn that no negotiations of the nature alluded to above have yet been made. And it is certainly to be desired, for the credit of the Government, as well as to carry out the intent and purpose of the act of February 25, to make sale, by the voluntary conversion of United States Notes into 5-year 6 ₱ cents., that nothing of the sort should be entertained. We do not doubt that the Secretary and his Assistant Treasurer in this City are daily, perhaps hourly, beset by certain Bankers and Money Brokers to open private negotiations on other, and for these parties, more valuable securities, in advance of the money wants of the Government; but, after the experience of the past, we should be sorry to believe that we are to have any further operations of this nature without public advertisement and proposals in due form, to be opened either at Washington or in this City, if indeed any departure from the present voluntary working of the act of February 25 should become or be deemed necessary.

The Stock Market, after the great buoyancy of yesterday and the day before, was a fraction weaker on the speculative Share list to-day, while the Railway Bonds were again on the advance under a free investment demand. The National Stocks were also firm, until the rumors referred to above caused a reaction of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in the 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and Treasury 7.30 ₱ cents of 1864. The latter closed 105¾ ₱ cent. bid. New-York Central Shares opened at 91½@¾ ₱ cent. Subsequent sales were made at 91½ ₱ cent., the price finally closing 91½@⅝ ₱ cent. Eries, of both classes,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—HERMIT OF OTTAWA—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE WOOD DEMON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, dated yesterday, states that everything continued very quiet. Two deserters came into our camps in the morning, who reported that Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON was seriously, if not mortally wounded in the groin in the late battle, and that Gen. SMITH was in command of the rebel army. The entire rebel loss is stated by these deserters to be about ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Matters in the city are in a terrible condition of uncertainty.

This morning we are enabled to announce positively that Fort Wright has been evacuated by the rebels, and that at last accounts our flotilla had passed Fort Randolph below, and was well on its way to Memphis. We receive this announcement direct from Cairo, and also through the War and Navy Departments. The rebels of course destroyed everything they could in Fort Wright before leaving it, and set their quarters on fire. Several cannon, however, were found, which can be put to good service. Our dispatches do not enlighten us as to the whereabouts of the rebel gunboats lately at the Fort, but they have probably gone up some of the rivers in Arkansas, where they will be either captured or destroyed; or perhaps they have gone down to Memphis, to make a show of resistance to the capture of that city—which we shall now soon hear of.

The following are given as the names and number of the rams and gunboats in the rebel fleet below Fort Pillow: *Little Rebel*, Flagship, Flag-Officer J. E. MONTGOMERY, four guns; *Beauregard*, Capt. J. H. HART, four guns; *Sumter*, ram, Capt. W. W. LAMB, two guns; *Gen. Van Dorn*, ram, Capt. I. L. FULKERSON, two guns; *Gen. Bragg*, Capt. W. H. H. LEONARD, four guns; *Gen. Price*, Capt. J. E. HARTHORN, four guns; *Gen. Thompson*, Capt. J. H. BURKE, two guns; *Col. Lovell*, Capt. J. C. DE LANCEY, three guns.

We have news of importance from the Valley of the Shenandoah, telegraphed by our special correspondents, yesterday. Gen. FREMONT, it appears had pursued JACKSON'S retreating army as far as Mount Jackson, where a temporary halt became necessary on account of the destruction of bridges. Gen. FREMONT, however, had constructed a pontoon bridge, and at last accounts his troops were crossing. There appears to be a prospect that JACKSON will be overtaken and compelled to fight. Four hundred of his men are reported to have been taken prisoners.

A letter to the Newark *Advertiser*, dated on board the steamer *Augusta*, off Charleston, S. C., May 29, states that our gunboats were then within *four* miles of Charleston by way of Stono Inlet. It was anticipated that a combined attack would be made at a very early day.

As Gen. HALLECK'S army is now removed altogether from the Tennessee, that river will not be much longer used as the channel for transportation of supplies, &c. The Mobile and Ohio Road is to be immediately put in running order from Columbus, Ky., south to Corinth. Gen. QUINBY, who at present commands at Columbus, has been charged with the execution of this work. Requisitions for rolling stock to put upon it have already been made.

The flag of truce which went up the James River with the privateersmen to exchange for Col. CORCORAN and the other hostages, returned yesterday to Fortress Monroe without having effected the object.

The United States storeship *Supply*, COLVO COMMANDING, from New-Orleans May 13, and Key West 25th, arrived at this port last night. All the fleet had sailed from New-Orleans for up the river, with the exception of the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola*, which were left to guard the city. The health of the city, and also the troops and crews of the ships, was good. Left at Key West, United States steamers *Dacotah* and *Niagara*, all well. The United States sloop *Marion* sailed for Boston on the 24th May.

Refugees from Arkansas, just arrived in St. Louis, represent a deplorable condition of affairs in that State. Nearly all the beef cattle had been driven off for the use of the Confederate army, and the country all along the Mississippi was deeply flooded, so that great hardships must necessarily ensue among all the residents in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi and the capture of New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to money paid to Marshals of the District of Columbia. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking information relative to the regiment of blacks alleged to have been raised by Gen. HUNTER. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the President to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War under which Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, is acting. He also offered a resolution that the office of Military Governor is contrary to the Constitution and laws, destructive of the civil authority, and contrary to the spirit of all our institutions. This was also laid over. Mr. SUMNER then moved to take up the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, but the Senate refused, and proceeded to the consideration of the Tax bill. The vote on Thursday, by which an amendment was adopted providing for the laying of a tax of two dollars each on slaves, was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected, after a long debate. The Tax bill was then passed, 37 to 1, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, private bills were considered until the expiration of the morning hour, and the rest of the session was spent in general debate in Committee of the Whole. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *City of Washington*, which passed Cape Race last evening, we receive advices from Europe four days later than by the *Persia*. It was announced by the London *Post* that the *Emily St. Pierre*, rescued from her prize crew, would not be given up by the British Government. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac* were regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest by water. A slight advance is reported in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday came off as expected, and was comparatively successful. The day was fair, the breeze fine, and twelve yachts out of the eighteen entered, sailed the course. The *Glengarry*, *Mallory* and *Scud* were the victors in their respective classes, and the *Restless* and *Favorita* took prizes by walking over the course without competitors.

New-Hampshire has sent eight regiments into service, one of which was of three months' men. Seven regiments were raised for three years, or during the war; one battery of artillery, three companies of sharpshooters, and four companies of cavalry, which are now in the service. The whole number of enlistments, since the first requisition by the President, amounts to 9,197 men. The cost has been $893,333 26. Active steps have been taken to raise the additional regiment called on the 20th of May.

Sergeant JAS. A. TABER, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., (now encamped on Patterson's Hill, in Baltimore,) while on leave in that city last Monday, was assaulted by three men, and, notwithstanding he made a brave defence, and dangerously wounded one of the rowdies with a sword-bayonet, was finally overpowered and much injured. The Sergeant was taken to the Eutaw House, and is slowly recovering.

The Board of Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery have resolved to appropriate ground, free of charge, in that beautiful "City of the Dead," for the interment of all soldiers of this State who shall have fallen in battle, or who shall have died from wounds, sickness or otherwise. In a letter acknowledging this act of patriotic liberality, Gov. MORGAN says: "I esteem it a privilege of no usual importance to accept on behalf of the soldiers of this State, their friends and the State at large, your timely and generous donation. The honors of a nation await those whose lives are sacrificed in its cause, and it is most fitting that a spot so accessible and beautiful as Greenwood should hold all that belongs to mortality of those soldiers, dying in the service, whose friends and the authorities shall select that as a place of sepulchre. I welcome your beneficence as an earnest of the jealous care with which the future will preserve the fame of the upholders of the Union in this great struggle for national existence."

The Nashville *Union* of June 3, gives the following brief summary of the speech made by Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN, in Columbia, on the preceding evening: "He pronounced the rebellion a failure. In his judgment the rebellion was played out, and the longer it was kept up the worse in all respects it would be for the South. His only brother was a prisoner in the North; he had two sons in the rebel army, but he would be forced to declare rebellion an utter failure, even though he had been the most violent Secessionist alive. Tennessee was utterly lost to the Confederacy, and it was the duty of her people as men of sense to advocate her restoration to the Union."

The steamer *John Brooks* had left Fortress Monroe for New-Haven, having on board three hundred of the wounded in the recent engagements.

JAMES TEABUE, one of the principal dry goods merchants of Louisville, who has been South for five months and returned on Wednesday, was arrested on Thursday by the military authorities. He refused to take the oath of allegiance and was committed to military prison.

Orders issued by Brig.-Gen. BLUNT, and dated Fort Leavenworth, May 30, divide the troops forming the Indian Expedition into two brigades as follows, to be commanded respectively by Col. WM. WEER, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, and Col. CHAS. DOUBLEDAY, Second Ohio Cavalry. First Brigade—Second Kansas Cavalry, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, First Indian Home Guards, First Kansas Battery, Capt. N. ALLEN. Second Brigade—Second Ohio Cavalry, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Second Indian Home Guards, Second Indiana Battery, Capt. RABB; and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned.

A fire occurred on the afternoon of June 5, in the village of Drumbo, C. W., on the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, which destroyed nearly the whole place. Eight or ten stores, two hotels, and the office of the Drumbo *Review* and twenty private dwellings. Loss not known.

The Amoskeag Brewery and Lumber Mills, owned by HAWES & WALLACE, were destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Loss $12,000; insured for $3,000. The bridge across the Piscataquog River was also destroyed.

The Stock Market was less buoyant by ¼@¼ ₩ cent. on the speculative list yesterday. The Government Stock of 1881 and Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds were also lower in the afternoon on a prevailing rumor that certain private negotiations were pending between the Treasury and certain Bankers and Money Brokers of the City. This rumor seemed to be partially contradicted by the circumstance that more than a million of dollars were left with the Treasury to-day under the regular working of the Act of Feb. 25. Gold advanced to 104½@104¾; Exchange closed 114¾ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Flour was quite firm; Wheat and Corn were dearer. Cotton was less active, yet quoted steady. A moderate business was reported in Provisions, Hay, Adamantine Candles, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Whisky—the latter article at reduced prices. Sugars were freely offered and purchased, the market closing in favor of buyers. Kentucky Tobacco was in fair request, as were also Hops, and Whale, Olive and Linseed Oils. The movements in other commodities were restricted. The Freight engagements were heavier, and consisted chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—The rout of BEAUREGARD'S army will have a very important bearing on the great question of cotton supply. Had that army retreated slowly, fighting its way foot by foot through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, or westward through Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, there is no doubt that the military authorities would have destroyed all the cotton, tobacco and sugar on the line of retreat. But if the rebel army is broken up, the fragments of it will have quite enough to do to save themselves without running from county to county and from plantation to plantation applying the torch to the little stores of cotton. The great bulk of the cotton in the rebel States is still on the plantations, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress forbidding its accumulation in the cities or at the usual shipping points. Very little of this has as yet been burnt; and if the rebel forces really are defeated, and if our armies occupy the railroad lines and our navy commands the rivers, and if martial law is, as it will be, declared over the repossessed States, it will be a dangerous thing for rebel marauders or planters to attempt to burn cotton anywhere within their bounds. If, after these events happen, the rebel planters do not promptly send forward their cotton to market, it will, doubtless, be promptly sent forward for them. Some people seem to think that because vast stores of cotton have not been sent forward from New-Orleans and Nashville, since we captured those cities, that it is never going to come forward. But is has not come from these cities simply because it was not there. Back of these cities, and between them and the stores of cotton, was a *cordon militaire*, through which the staple could not pass. Now that this is broken, we may anticipate that the cotton will, as speedily as possible, be sent to market. There is yet over a million of bales in the States we obtain control of by the rout of BEAUREGARD'S army. And there is little doubt that this will be in the mills of Manchester and Lowell before the end of Summer.

The Mississippi Unlocked.

When BEAUREGARD had started southward from Corinth, the immediate fall of Memphis was seen to be inevitable. When Memphis was ours, the whole line of the Mississippi River, and the whole of the Great Valley, was in our military possession. Above that place our descending gunboat fleet had reduced every stronghold from New-Madrid to Fort Pillow. Below it, our ascending fleet had battered down or brought to terms every rebel fort and city from the Delta and from New-Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River. And both of these fleets were pressing hard upon the city. Beside our upper and lower river fleets, there was advancing upon it an overwhelming military force from Gen. HALLECK'S army. Either of these naval or military detachments was capable of capturing the city;—acting together, resistance on its part was useless. The most convenient National force to Memphis of late, has been the upper naval flotilla. The only obstacles to its southern advance were two or three unreduced rebel earthworks, some distance above the city on the left bank of the river; and into the principal one of these our mortar-boats have been showering bombshells for the past two months. We have news this morning that this work (Fort Pillow, or Wright) has been reduced, and that both it and Fort Randolph, ten miles below, are in possession of our troops. These were the only defences of any moment, unreduced, known to exist above Memphis. So that there is little doubt that yesterday afternoon or this morning, our fleet appeared before the great rebel city of the Southwest, and demanded, and probably received, its capitulation. It was understood that our upper fleet was not to advance upon it until our fleet below was ready to coöperate. So that it is not unlikely that the citizens of the last rebel city on the Mississippi, on looking up the stream this morning behold the Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze, and, on looking down the stream, behold the same resistless banner approaching from that direction. We have already had abundance of threats that the inhabitants would burn the city before they would surrender; and here, as elsewhere, we have heard plenty of gammon about dying in last ditches. But a hundred rebel towns,—and one of them the capital of Tennessee,—which had vociferated the same nonsense until they were hoarse,—have capitulated when they saw they could not help themselves; and the fact that Memphis has roared louder, if possible, than any other place, is only a sign that it is prepared the quicker to devour its own words.

With Memphis, as we said, the whole of the Mississippi River is in our possession. All its great tributaries, too, running through many hundreds of miles of rebel territory—navigable streams like the Red River, the Arkansas, the White, the Yazoo, etc.—are ours. Our gunboats can traverse them all, and completely control the States which they penetrate. Whatever hope rebellion may have previously had in the Southwest, it must now give up all hope, finally and forever.

A short time ago, it seemed impossible to accomplish so vast a work as this—the unlocking of the Mississippi River—in so brief a period. The rebels represented that the great river was lined along its entire banks with batteries, earthworks, forts and defences of every conceivable kind. Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, stood magnificent in its array of battlements, furnished with all the appliances of a stupendous military stronghold, and manned by twenty thousand troops. Between there and Memphis the banks of the river, so said the rebels, bristled with cannon along its entire line; and fort succeeded fort in such countless numbers as to render ridiculous any attempt ever to reduce them. The rebel assertions in this case were as exaggerated as their boastings elsewhere. Still, undoubtedly, their works were formidable enough. But, to-day, they are every one reduced; and now a rebel gun or a rebel soldier cannot be found from Cairo to Memphis. The defences of the Lower Mississippi were represented as equally impregnable. They began below New-Orleans, and lined the river eight hundred miles till they joined those at Memphis. The navies of the world could not reduce them, and the armies of the world might try to assault them, but in vain. Our gunboats, however, began the work a brief month or two ago; and we know that they have steadily pushed their way up the river till, in all likelihood, they have by this hour saluted the descending flotilla.

Thus virtually ends the naval campaign in the Southwest. It closes as triumphantly to our arms and as destructively to the rebels, as the military campaign has closed gloriously to us and disgracefully to them. The Mississippi, from its delta to its source, is ours.

THE CASE OF THE HIAWATHA.—It will be seen by our law reports this morning that a portion of the cargo of the prize *Hiawatha*, which was reported as missing on its discharge from the vessel, has made its appearance. The result, even as thus far developed, shows the importance of the action taken by the Court in the matter, to which we called attention some days since. The Prize Commissioners report that they have since recovered about $13,000 worth of the missing property, but that there is as much more still missing, which, however, they have hopes of recovering also, at least the greater portion of it. The number of missing packages is 261, besides 33 bales of cotton. That there should have been a deficiency of $26,000 in a cargo valued at about $150,000, was a somewhat startling development. We trust that the deficiency may be reduced as much as the Prize Commissioners hope it will. And when the whole matter is brought to a conclusion, we may have something further to say in the matter.

Secession and the Levees of the Mississippi.

Among the items in the late New-Orleans papers is the announcement that the Mississippi, extraordinarily high at the present season, had broken through the levee both above and below the city: diligent efforts were being used to stop the "crevassees."

On the surface this announcement bears the character simply of an isolated physical fact of purely local and temporary interest; in reality, however, it involves a problem of vast and permanent importance, and one that has no small bearing on the highest political question of the day.

It is well known that in the Valley of the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the Ohio, begins a great alluvial plain, some fifty miles in width, which is mostly *below the level of the floods*. This fact has made the problem of protection against overflow the great practical question involving the prosperity of that entire region. The history of civilization in the Mississippi Valley, in fact, is the history of river protection. From 1727, when Gov. PERRIER announced that the first levee at New-Orleans (a dyke 5,400 feet long and 18 feet wide at top) was completed, down to the present time, when more than a *thousand miles* of levees line the banks, the constant object of legislation has been to restrain this terrible friend within his proper bed.

Now, vast as are the consequences involved in this question, the River States have never been able to agree upon the same policy, or to join in making the needed investigations and using their results. Although these embankments have now been building for nearly one hundred and fifty years, want of concert and of that knowledge which could have been gained by concerted action alone, has rendered them ineffective. It was not until the United States Government undertook the investigation, that the first conditions of success were ascertained, or even the first step taken toward a correct solution of the problem. What better proof of the necessity of a great central Government and of Union among the States?

In 1850 the General Government granted to the several States on the Mississippi all the swamp and overflowed lands within the limits remaining unsold, in order to provide a fund to reclaim the districts liable to inundation. From this movement the Delta Survey took its origin—a vast task, which has lately been brought to a close after many years of labor, and its fruits published in an elaborate Report by Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS and Lieut. H. L. ABBOT, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

In this Report, which, aside from its practical value, has a scientific merit of the highest order, the whole subject of the protection of the Mississippi Valley from inundation, and the improvement of navigation by deepening its mouths, is discussed in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. For the attainment of these ends it projects a gigantic series of works, which were under way when the madness of secession put an end to them; but which will probably be resumed by the National Government when those States (for which the issues of life and death hang upon such protection) shall have come back to their allegiance. All will welcome the day when we can return to this time-honored policy, and when our engineers shall again descend the Mississippi charged with no more hostile errand than the duty of completing the work of protection, by building that magnificent system of levees which the *Delta Report* projects. There is one truth, however, which the Report conclusively proves: it is a physical impossibility for the Valley of the Mississippi ever to be politically divided. The Power which rules at its source must hold the channel, the Delta and the mouths. The enormous lines of continuous embankment necessary for the protection of its population can be built and owned only by one Nation.

THE BASE OF AN IMPORTANT OPERATION.—We observe that BEAUREGARD, amid the multiplicity of his business during the last days of his stay at Corinth, found time to consider the future a little, for it is said that he sent dispatches to the officer commanding at Mobile, directing him to hold that place at all hazards, "as it would be the base of important operations in prospective." This raises an interesting field of inquiry. What were the important operations in prospective which he had in his mind? Gen. HALLECK, perhaps, could conjecture with more probability than we, who are not military men, and are so far off. But what seems to us the most "important operation" for BEAUREGARD, as he and his scattered forces flee before POPE, the rebel-catcher, who does not seem at all to resemble that Pope of whom BUNYAN spoke, as being stiff in his sinews and rusty in his joints, is for him and the other ringleaders to get out of the country; and for this "important operation in prospective," Mobile seems to us as available a "base" as is to be found along the Southern coast. It is one of the few ports still remaining to the rebels where they have any vessels left, and those are necessary to such an important operation. But unless this operation is speedily put in execution, we fear it will be too late. If FARRAGUT gets ready to bring his gunboats and mortar vessels around there, the operation will prove a difficult one. If BEAUREGARD can get to Mobile before him, he had better undertake it at once, for it will be much easier performed while only our blockading squadron lie off the port. We hope our Secretary of the Navy will instruct the officers of our blockading squadron to be especially careful not only to catch all the vessels, but also as to whom they allow to depart. And if any peaceful passengers are discovered upon the vessels which may be caught making their escape from rebeldom, to have them carefully examined by those who can detect a military bearing under civilians' clothes. The capture of some of those fleeing traitors might not bring the navy so much prize money, unless, indeed, some one could be found who would buy them at their own valuation, but it would afford a satisfaction to the country which would be better than prize money to whoever should have the good fortune to accomplish it.

JUSTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS.—We are glad to learn that provision has been made by Government for the prompt payment of our soldiers taken captive by the rebels in different engagements, who are now returning to this City. There has already been some complaint on account of dilatoriness and difficulties in this matter. Some of our gallant men, severely wounded on the field, and taken prisoners by the rebels a year ago, who have patiently upheld the honor of the Stars and Stripes during a long and dreary confinement in the dungeons of the South, find, when they come to New-York, that it is almost impossible to obtain the pittance that is their due. Perhaps this was unavoidable heretofore, on account of the fact that the regimental rolls were often missing or imcomplete, that parties were difficult of identification, and that the machinery generally was not in working order. It will not occur, however, in the future. Gen. BROWN, commanding at this military post, has received instructions from Washington to muster for payment the fourteen hundred prisoners lately arrived, and now arriving in this City from the South; and they will obtain their money as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. We hope that not an hour will be lost in completing these rolls, and delivering to the soldiers their dues. In most instances the sums owing the men range from fifty to a hundred dollars; and, small though the individual amounts are, they will be a great assistance to many a poor soldier's family. Let the Government be as prompt in doing its duty to the men, as they were in offering their lives to the Government.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.—The great battle of last Saturday and Sunday has been designated by the Press as the "Battle before Richmond," the "Battle of the Chickahominy," of "The Pines," of "The Seven Pines," and by various other names. This is already producing confusion in the public mind concerning the affair. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his brief dispatch to the Secretary of War correcting his first report from the field, designates the engagement as the battle of "Fair Oaks," and in his address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, he repeats that designation. This will, consequently, be the name by which the battle or battles of the last day of May and first day of June, 1862, shall be known—"The Battle of Fair Oaks.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Tax Bill Through the Senate.

The Clause Laying a Tax on Slaves Stricken Out.

THE WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

THE TAX BILL.

Those interested in the House TAX bill, as it passed the Senate to-day, can form some idea of the changes made in it by the remark of a Senator this evening that the House will hardly be able to recognize its own offspring. The House will probably discuss and reject many of the Senate amendments. This will consume much time, notwithstanding the desire manifested that such a bill would speedily be passed.

THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL and Hon. JOHN PATTEN returned from White House this evening, where they have been for some days administering to the comfort of the wounded at the recent battle. They state that, up to Wednesday night, three thousand four hundred of the wounded, and a few sick, had been sent from White House to the hospitals at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, Portsmouth, and Washington. Most of the injuries were from round musket balls, and many amputations had been made. Messrs. ODELL and PATTEN speak in the highest terms of the efforts of the representatives of the Sanitary Commission, by whom every preparation had been made to receive and care for the sufferers. The wounded were brought down by cars from Dispatch Station, and on their arrival at White House were borne on stretchers to the boats. While in the cars, refreshing and nourishing food and cooling drinks were liberally dispensed. Very many of the poor fellows had not had a mouthful to eat or drink for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and yet all were wonderfully patient. Abundant evidence of the characteristic atrocities of the rebels toward our wounded were given by those who remained on the battle-field when in possession of the enemy. Many of the dead and wounded were robbed of their clothes. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the surgeons and their assistants belonging to the gunboats lying at White House for their attention to the wounded. The rebel prisoners, officers and men, all expressed the utmost amazement at the kind treatment shown them by our troops. Many of them assured Mr. ODELL that they had expected nothing of the kind.

It is now conceded that our loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks was much larger than at first stated. It will probably reach seven thousand.

The statement in one of your evening cotemporaries that the wounded sent here on the *Elm City* were neglected by the surgeons and attendants is stoutly denied. Great complaints are made, however, of the very inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded by the Medical Director of the army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The news from Fort Randolph makes it almost certain, as intimated in my dispatch of last evening, that Memphis has been deserted by the enemy. With its occupancy by our troops, and the advance of Commodore FARRAGUT, the Mississippi will be cleared of obstructions, and trade again renewed throughout its entire length. The effect will be felt in every State beyond the Alleghanies, and will more substantially indicate the termination of the rebellion and the triumph of our arms than any event which has yet transpired in the West.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GOV. STANLY.

Secretary STANTON, in response to an inquiry of the House, says explicitly that Gov. STANLY has not been instructed by the Government to prevent the education of children, white or black, in North Carolina; that the Department has no official information that he has interfered to prevent the education of white or black children in that State; but a copy of the resolution of the House has been transmitted to him for report upon his action on the subject, which, when received, will be communicated to that body.

Those politicians who were so anxious that Gen. HUNTER should not be removed from his command, because of his general emancipation order in three Southern States, are threatening disgrace and disaster to the Administration unless Gov. Stanly is instantly recalled, because of one or two acts that they do not approve. The President stands like a rock upon which the extremists of every faction break.

MR. COLYER.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, in which the whole subject of Gov. STANLY'S action in reference to closing the schools at Newbern and the return of fugitives to rebel masters was gone over. Mr. COLYER gave a comprehensive view of the condition of things at Newbern, and of the relations between the soldiers, the white citizens and the blacks, and expressed his opinion that our army in North Carolina was rapidly becoming Anti-Slavery in sentiment. Mr. COLYER, who is neither a Doctor nor a Clergyman, but an artist of distinction, will return to New-York to-morrow, and to Newbern at an early day.

COL. KENLY IN WASHINGTON.

Col. KENLY, the hero of Front Royal, is now in this city, and this morning paid a visit to the Secretary of War. He was highly complimented by Secretary STANTON, who said that the whole country would applaud and honor him for his gallantry. The object of his visit was to obtain an exchange for his regiment, now prisoners. He was promised that it should be done at the earliest moment possible. Dr. MITCHELL, of the First Maryland Regiment, and Dr. STONE, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, were unconditionally released by the Confederates, with instructions to report to Secretary STANTON. Secretary STANTON said that, in consequence of this act on the part of the Confederates, he would order the unconditional release of all rebel Surgeons now prisoners with us. It will be remembered that the Confederates first set the precedent of holding Surgeons as prisoners of war at Bull Run. After his interview with the Secretary of War, Col. KENLY, accompanied by Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, Dr. MITCHELL, and others, paid a visit to the White House. President LINCOLN received the gallant officer very kindly, and inquired with much interest into the details of the battle at Front Royal.

OFFICERS IN THE LATE BATTLE.

Col. DODGE, of New-York Regiment Volunteers, was not killed in the battle before Richmond. He was, however, severely wounded and taken prisoner. This information is brought direct by Mr. ODELL. Col. JOHN COCHRANE is also reported safe, and to have fought splendidly. Gen. SICKLES was under the heaviest fire, and dismounted from his horse to lead his men in a bayonet charge. The conduct of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, of the Scott Life Ghard, who commanded the brigade lately under Gen. BIRNEY, is also spoken of in the highest terms. An effort will be made by the delegation in Congress from New-York to have Col. COCHRANE confirmed as a Brigadier, for which position he was nominated some time since, and Col. WARD honored with the same promotion.

PAYMENT OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Instructions have been sent to Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, No. 79 White-street, New-York, to muster for payment about 1,400 released prisoners, now arriving in that City from the Department of North Carolina. Payment will be made to these men as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. Such of these men as may have been exchanged will be granted leave of absence for twenty days. The remainder will be furloughed till exchanged or discharged. Those in the latter class will report their addresses to the Governors of their respective States, at the end of each month, in order that they may be promptly notified should exchanges be made for them.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is probable that a new and extensive Camp of Instruction will soon be established in the immediate vicinity of Annapolis, under the superintendence of Gen. WOOL.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of ALLEN A. BRADFORD, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Colorado; KIRBY BENEDICT, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for New-Mexico; and WM. MCKINSTRY, as Postmaster of Fredonia, N. Y.

NOMINATIONS NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The President has, among other nominations, sent to the Senate, which has not yet acted upon them, the following: BENJ. F. WHEDDEN, of New-Hampshire, as Minister to Hayti: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Illinois, as Minister to Spain; and ERASTUS D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Minister to Venezuela.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

WILLIAM WINES has been appointed Postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn.

RETURN OF THE SPECIAL MESSENGER.

Capt. A. H. SHULTZ, who went as special messenger to England bearing the new treaty between that country and this, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, reached Washington to-night with the treaty ratified by Queen VICTORIA'S signature. Capt. S. was only eight days in England, and only twenty-nine days absent on his mission. Earl RUSSELL expressed a desire that Capt. SHULTZ should bring the treaty to the United States, making him thereby the messenger of the English Government—a high compliment.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

OUR GUNBOATS FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

U. S. STEAMER AUGUSTA, OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 29.

I have barely time to forward a letter by the prize just captured off this place, and which is on its way northward.

The news here is quite important. Our gunboats are *within four miles of Charleston*, by way of Stono Inlet, and we all expect soon to attack it.

Last week the steamer *Bienville* captured the English steamer *Stettin*, worth nearly $700,000; the next morning after this lucky hit we drove the rebel steamer *Nelly* ashore, and she is now a complete wreck. The next morning our steamer and the gunboat *Huron* captured the English steamer *Cumbria*, worth, with her cargo, nearly a million dollars, as she was trying to run the blockade. Beside these, the *Bienville* captured the English steamer *Patras* and the *James Adger* and *Keystone State* took another English steamer, the *Elizabeth*, each estimated to be worth nearly half a million.

The Captains of the captured vessels say there were eight of them altogether, and we have four of them. We may yet nab the remainder. The captured vessels have been sent to New-York.

If we go on at this rate, it is more than likely that Johnny Bull will begin to realize that the blockade is efficient. Let him send on his vessels—the more the merrier for us.

The Invention About the Sale of Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 2 you were perfectly correct, in calling the foolish story of the shipment of negroes from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, to be sold as slaves, "a ridiculous invention, well calculated to do mischief." It is unnecessary to assure any man in his senses that such a thing could not possibly be done without the active sympathy and coöperation of the authorities at this post. We have had but one instance of kidnapping since the present Superintendent has had charge of the contrabands, and that was on one of the United States ships, and is at the present time undergoing investigation in Washington.

It seems incredible that any well-informed correspondent could be so far imposed upon as to give publicity to a statement so devoid of all elements of probability, and so evidently the offspring of malice and wickedness.

C. B. WILDER,
Superintendent of Contrabands.

Expected Arrival of 650 Wounded Soldiers.

The *Vanderbilt* was expected here last night, from Fortress Monroe, with 650 wounded soldiers on board, the majority of whom received their injuries at the battle of Fair Oaks. At a late hour she had not arrived.

DAMAGE BY THE FRESHETS.

The Flood in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers—Great Loss of Life.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, June 6.

Fearful accounts of damage have been received from Mauch Chunk and vicinity. The dam there, as well as at two other places, were swept away. Many houses were destroyed. The railroad bridge is also gone. Canal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Weissport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about 200. The loss of life has been terrible.

12 M.—The Delaware and Lehigh are falling rapidly. They have already receded twelve feet. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is very badly torn up. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad will be repaired in a few days. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be running in about a week. A part of the basin of the Delaware Canal here has been washed out, and two breaks are reported in the first level. The lower of the outlet locks are gone. The damage at Glendon is very great. The furnaces are all chilled. The lumbermen are heavy losers. Millions of feet of sawed lumber and thousands of logs have been carried away. The number of persons drowned is not ascertained. The list will be fearful.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SUMMER SEASON.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. ULLMANN will, *in all probability*, arrange a brief Summer season, beginning upon Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music. This Summer season will be naturally operatic, and we may promise the lovers of operatic music a succession of novelties, if not in opera, at least in the *cantatrici* of opera, which ought to insure him success. We believe that the prices will be, as he assures the public, within the reach of all classes.

BENEFITS AT WALLACK'S THEATER.—To-night, the last but one of the season, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON take a joint benefit, when Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S drama, "Fast Men of the Olden Time," will be played with a cast comprising nearly every member of Mr. WALLACK'S company. Both Mr. and Mrs. SEFTON have on many occasions contributed largely to the entertainment provided at this theatre, and they deserve a liberal reward at the hands of the public.

On Monday evening Mr. Moss, the most popular and courteous of treasurers, receives his annual testimonial.

The Blockade—Our Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sketch of the entrance of Charleston harbor and the position of the blockading squadron at the time it was taken, by an officer of the United States Coast Survey, which appeared in your paper this morning, requires a little explanation.

I saw this sketch in Washington a fortnight since, in the hands of an officer of the United States Government, and thought at the time that it should be published, to correct a prevalent error that the harbor of Charleston was not efficiently blockaded, and on seeing an article in the TIMES, of Monday, the 26th ult., in which you speak of "Mr. WELLES' polite and easy cruisers," the sketch was sent for, but its publication was delayed until this day, and the explanation of it lost.

Your article stated that twenty-one vessels had arrived at Nassau, mostly from Charleston. On reading the Nassau letter I find that seven of them were from neutral ports, and if neutral vessels, of course they could not be held if taken; of the remaining fourteen, nine are small schooners of 40 to 100 tons, drawing from five to seven feet of water.

The distance from the northern position of the blockading squadron to the southwestern position is eighteen miles; on this extent there are ten vessels, eight of them steamers.

It may be asked how do so many vessels get out? Answer, they start two or three together; their light draught of water enables them to keep close to the shore, almost in the breakers. After getting outside some distance they steer divergent courses so that one has a good chance for escape, and as cotton is eight cents in Charleston and thirty here, the risk is a paying one.

It is not for me, however, to defend the navy—it does that itself; as in the war of 1812, so in the rebellion of 1861, the navy first initiated victory.

All the departments of the Government have in this contest been soundly abused by the Press and the people, but the Navy Department has been singled out, for what reason I know not, as an especial target. For a time, it seemed to be the only way to end a newspaper paragraph by a fling at the head of the Navy Department.

When this rebellion broke out, badly as every Department of the Government was demoralized, the Navy Department was the worst. Traitors in every Navy-yard, our few vessels of war sent off to a distance, commanded by traitors like INGRAHAM, HOLLINS, &c., the Department had to reconstruct and reorganize a navy, to blockade the most extensive sea-coast ever yet blockaded.

How well that has been done, the prices of imported articles in the rebellious ports, and the exclusion from the ocean of all rebel privateers tell the story.

As coming events may require you to republish the plans please put Fort Ripley on it, a fort building by the rebels inside of Fort Sumter. G. W. B.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Sore Throat and Diphtheria

LETTER NO. THREE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last letter I pointed out the nature of colds, catarrh and œzena, and explained how these affections gradually lay the foundation of consumption. In the present letter let us pass from the consideration of affections of the *nose* to those of the *throat*.

"*Sore Throat*" is a familiar term used to designate all affections of the *fauces* without discrimination. The fauces or throat is that cavity above and behind the root of the tongue, which is seen on directing the patient to open wide the mouth. It comprises the whole space from the posterior nares down to the entrance into the windpipe. The parts liable to disease are, *first*, the *mucous membrane* and the *follicles*, or little glands, which in health secrete the lubricating mucus. *Second*, the *noula*, or pendulous part which hangs down from the curtain of the palate; and *third*, the *tonsils*, which are liable to inflammation, ulceration and chronic enlargement.

The most common form of throat affection is what is known as *granular sore throat*. It is called *granular* because little points or granulations are seen scattered over the surface of the mucous membrane. These little elevations are caused by the enlargement and disease of the mucous follicles. Most persons are liable to frequent slight attacks of simple sore throat from taking cold. These occur, perhaps, two or three times a year, but appear to pass off without injury to health or interruption of business. After a time, however, the patient becomes conscious of a vexatious *titillation*, producing a desire to *clear the throat* several times in the course of each day. He may even not notice this himself, but it is nevertheless observed by his friends. Some months later this disposition is found to have increased, and to be attended with an occasional desire to *swallow*, the patient, (to use his own phrase,) feeling "*something sticking in the throat.*" On looking into the throat, under these circumstances, the granulations before mentioned will be found studding the membrane and causing it to appear rough and uneven. Sometimes they exist in irregular shaped patches, but most commonly are regular in shape, and each one is distinct. When allowed to progress, the mucous follicles within the *larnyx* soon become affected, and then we have added to the other symptoms a *huskiness of the voice* in speaking or reading aloud, with frequent efforts to clear the windpipe, by which a thick, sticky, bluish colored mucus is forced off with considerable difficulty.

In the treatment of granular sore throat, the same course should be pursued as that prescribed for catarrh. Granular sore throat is purely a *local* affection, and can only be cured by a *local treatment*. I use the catarrh syringe once daily, and small fumigating bath described in my last letter morning and evening. When the larynx is also affected, the inhaling instrument and warm astringent inhalations are used morning and evening, and the fumigations only once a day. These means can all be used by the patient at his own house when it is inconvenient for him to visit the office.

The old practice of bleeding, purging and dosing the stomach in this disease, only weakens the system and renders the malady more inveterate. In defiance of such means, it proceeds slowly but surely toward the lungs, and the unfortunate patient soon learns how short is the step from a *sore throat* to confirmed *consumption*.

Some years ago it became fashionable to treat this affection by applying to the diseased parts a strong solution of nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic*, with a probang and sponge. These applications occasion great suffering to the patient, and burn and disorganize the mucous membrane, without accomplishing a tenth part of the good attained by milder means. Where the larnyx has become affected, it is both cruel and dangerous to force into the delicate organ of the voice, designed by nature only for the reception of air, strong, irritating *fluid* caustics. Fully one-half of the consumptive patients whose cases have come under my care have been previously treated for disease of the throat by these nitrate of silver applications, and, as they assure me, without any permanent benefit. Indeed, many of them do not hesitate to attribute the disease of their lungs to this practice of *burning their throats*.

There is one rule which experience has taught me to observe in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes, and that is never to apply any remedy so strong as to produce irritation. All washes should soothe and be followed by a sense of comfort. Slight smarting attends the use of all astringents, but decided *pain* is a sure proof that the wash is too strong, and ought to be reduced. A strong eye-wash increases the inflammation it is meant to cure, and so also do strong caustics, applied to the throat, destroy the integrity of the mucous membrane, and aggravate the local disease. The more cases thus ignorantly tortured, the greater will be the annual mortality from consumption.

DIPHTHERIA.—This fatal affection of the throat, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole civilized world, is generally believed to be a new disease, yet from the earliest times physicians have described under the names, "malignant sore throat," "putrid sore throat," a violent and very fatal form of ulceration closely resembling the disease now known under the name of diphtheria. It is from what are called cases of *simple sore throat* that this malady recruits its fatal ranks. The essential characteristic of diphtheria is the rapid and destructive ulceration of the tonsils, soft palate, uvulæ, and mucous lining of the fauces which takes place. It sets in as an ordinary sore throat, but in the short space of a few hours, on looking into the throat we discover one or more white points of ulceration. In violent cases, these points, which were scarcely perceptible when first discovered, a few hours later will be found to have increased to the size of a ten-cent piece, and to have changed in color to a dirty putrid brown.

When once contracted, diphtheria is communicable through the breath and air from the person affected to those in health. The specific poison on which the disease depends is carried into the blood by the respiration of the poisoned air. The strong and the weak are equally exposed to it, but it is only those whose bodily vigor has been reduced by previous irritation of the throat, or other causes, that fall a prey to it.

Such being the origin and the cause of diphtheria, it follows that the treatment must be both local and constitutional to effect its cure. It must be *local* to act upon the *throat* and stay the destructive ulceration; and *constitutional* to act upon the *blood* and neutralize the poison it contains. The only antidote yet discovered is protoxide of nitrogen, as gas, which can only be administered by inhalation. In treating this disease I direct the patient to inhale this gas for fifteen minutes. After the lapse of an hour I repeat the protoxide inhalation, and follow it by one of chlorine vapor. Two or three applications are sufficient to arrest the disease and restore the blood to its purity. The protoxide deprives the blood of its impurity, while the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrest the sloughing of the mucous membrane. I at the same time shower the throat every few hours with a strong solution of chlorinated soda. Treated in this way, diphtheria, which is dreaded as a modern scourge, is stripped of all its terrors and becomes a harmless and tractable disease.

My next letter will be on *Chronic Bronchitis*.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, 832 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 6, 1862.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods, at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

Baker's Bitters.

So favorably known in this country since nearly 33 years, are now, from the continual experience gained in their most careful preparation of large quantities at regular periods, if at all possible, better in quality than ever before. They are confidently and sincerely offered to the public as the BEST of all really pure Bitters, as the

MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL

of its kind in all its varied applications, and finally as a truly

VALUABLE MEDICINE AND STIMULANT

in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous system, so prevalent during the Summer and Fall seasons.

To prove these assertions, all that is asked is a fair trial and comparison with any other article sold in the market under the name of Bitters.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, JR.,
No. 66 Liberty-st.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS similarly put up, and see that the name and signature of the old firm of "John G. & J. Baker" be on the labels, and their seal on the corks.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Best Ready Made Shirts,
At PEREGO'S new store, No. 85 Nassau-st.,
Two doors from Fulton-st.,
All sizes, warranted to fit.

Genin's Opening of Men's and Boys' Straw HATS THIS DAY.—The stock comprises all the leading Paris, London and New-York novelties in this line.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Boats, Yachts, Pleasure-Boats, of all kinds and descriptions, and all prices. Also, 15-ton sloop yacht. For sale cheap.
INGERSOLL'S, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

Dog-skin and Goat-skin Shoes and Balmorals.
SUMMER SHOES OF EVERY KIND.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Established 1829,)
No. 431 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CHASE—VAIL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, Mr. T. B. CHASE to Miss MARIA B. VAIL, both of this City.

CORNELIUS—POPE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. James L. Schock, Mr. SAMUEL CORNELIUS to Miss E. ANTOINETTE POPE, all of this City.

MANICE—LEARNED.—At Pittsfield, Mass, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Todd, WILLIAM D. F. MANICE, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Edward Learned, of Watervliet, N. Y.

MANSFIELD—HOGAN.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., at Christ's Church, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. H. Finch, LEWIS W. MANSFIELD, of Waterford, N. Y., to MARY J. HOGAN, adopted daughter of Dr. O. Goodrich, of Eatontown, N. J.

NILES—OLMSTED.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rev. WM. W. NILES, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Wiscasset, Me., to BERTHA, daughter of John Olmsted.

VAN NOSTRAND—KUMMEL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 5, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., BENJAMIN T. VAN NOSTRAND to G. CAROLINE M., daughter of H. E. Kümmel.

DIED.

CASHMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, SARAH H., wife of Daniel Cashman, and daughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 394 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, June 7, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GORDON.—On Thursday morning, June 5, after a protracted illness, HENRY E., eldest son of Letitia and the late Philip Gordon, aged 21 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of the Second Company Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of which deceased was a member, also the members of the Seventh Regiment now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 191 Jersey-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock on the day of the funeral.

GOLDSMITH.—In this City, on Friday, June 6, of congestion of the brain, JULIA C., wife of Oliver B. Goldsmith.

The remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., by the 4 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to meet at her late residence, No. 6 4th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 6, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM HUGHES, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Wm. H., O. F. and F. M. Hughes, and of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 373 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOTZ.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 5, Mrs. MARY ANN LOTZ, formerly of New-Jersey, in the 59th year of her age.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

MASSETT.—Instantly, on Saturday, May 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., while gallantly charging at the head of his regiment, (61st N. Y. S. Volunteers,) Lieut.-Col. W. CAREY MASSETT, aged 23 years, 26 days—a much-loved and only son.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MILBURN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 5, ALICE R., second daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Cornelia A. Milburn, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her father's residence, No. 119 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, suddenly, at her late residence, No. 14 West 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av., ALICE, wife of Thomas Nicholson, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SATTERTHWAITE.—At his residence on Staten Island, on Friday morning, June 6, THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE, late President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York. After the services, the remains will be deposited in the family vault, Trinity Church, New-York.

SERAT.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, Mr. WILLIAM H. SERAT, aged 44 years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, No 11, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 Union-square.

STEER.—In this City, on Friday, June 6, JAMES T., only son of Caroline and the late James T. Steer, aged 1 month and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 101 East 48th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STONE.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 6, JOHN CAMERON STONE, aged 38 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the Monday morning papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—June 6, 1862.
25, 10, 49, 7, 22, 32, 58, 3, 74, 12, 44, 39, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—June 6, 1862.
16, 58, 36, 11, 13, 14, 43, 15, 77, 28, 18, 75.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 215.—June 6, 1862.
66, 62, 24, 32, 35, 46, 18, 34, 72, 12, 14, 40, 13.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 245.—June 6, 1862.
16, 73, 54, 40, 32, 27, 56, 36, 11, 65, 52, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing
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FROM THE SCALPEL NO. 45.
EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

ARTICLE LI.—*Constipation—Are Injections Hurtful to the Natural Functions of the Bowels?—What are Piles?—Way Should they be Cured?—What is the Remedy, and How Should it be Applied?—What is Fistula?*

One of the most perplexing things the practical surgeon is called on to encounter, is the pertinacious adherence to the use of injections of water, to procure daily movements of the bowels. This miserable substitute for the healthful action is, indeed, often found to interpose an insuperable difficulty in effecting a permanent cure of prolapsus, piles, or that troublesome disease absurdly called blind or internal piles. This condition, which is almost always is found, on a thorough Specular examination, to involve a permanent congestive, and often thickened condition of all the veins and tissues of the rectum, brings with it a prostration of the whole nervous system, and a general indifference and lassitude, that is snared by the lining membrane of the bowel, *the natural and healthful irritability of which was given to it by nature expressly to inform us of the necessity of the stool.* Most constipated people are so dull and unappreciative of their natural susceptibilities and wants, that nothing but the accumulation of a large mass in the lower bowel forces them to make an effort for its expulsion; and even then, they are so unaccustomed to view the want as a natural and periodical one, that it is performed as a task, with no healthful mental desire, and at no regular period, the mind, most likely, preoccupied by business or some other attraction. The fact is, our people live so much in a hurry, and the almighty dollar is so prominent an object, that the natural wants of the body are often entirely ignored, and the poor sickly creature, who has been accustomed to look to a pill-giving or stereotyped drugger to keep him on his legs, is obliged, when he is forced by the advanced condition of his disease to seek the aid of a surgeon, to get rid of all the bad advice he has received from the time-server. This subject is hard work, but we will try and help him to the use of his brain.

The natural condition of the bowel is to invite the stool; its healthful irritability is the sentinel; the two sphincters or closing muscles are the gatekeepers. Now if the nervous system be worn out or exhausted by dissipation, study, domestic or commercial anxiety, or long-continued discharges of blood from the dilated veins, the sentinels do not inform the brain, the bowel is distended, and there is no healthful periodic desire. It is only from a conviction of its necessity that the miserable substitute of injection is adopted. Observe, this can only act as a local solvent and partial divisor of the hardened mass, whilst the distension of the bowel by the water to a very unnatural degree, excites its enfeebled latent irritability, as well as its elastic contractile power, the sphincter yields, and a very partial relief follows, for a day or two. Now only reflect, reader, what a miserable, half-dead, half-alive proceeding, for a great, natural daily want, this is. Only compare it as used before a hurried, badly-cooked steak, or hash, or some fried potatoes, a couple of huge bowls of tea or coffee hastily swallowed, and a ride down town in a stifling omnibus or rail-car, the head filled with cotton, coffee, sugar, dry goods or stocks and bonds and mortgages—compare this to the method of nature a relief in the domestic animals. Really, with our present knowledge of digestion, it is disgraceful to adopt the method at all, unless when absolutely confined to bed by sickness or disease.

That it induces inattention to the selection of a proper variety for the table, there can be no doubt. If people eat enough fruit and vegetables, and use such a quality of bread as was intended by nature, and our grocers and bakers were not allowed to sell bread and flour without inspection; if they would sleep with their doors open and not exhaust themselves by late hours, passional excesses, irregular meals and vile confectionery, and make daily visits with a composed mind to the water closet, this irrational necessity would cease; and with it the mechanical irritation, the soaking and relaxation of the distended and delicate veins, the greatest annoyance of the surgeon who may be called on to treat organic changes of this most sensitive region. Pill-swallowing is, of course, still more pernicious, but we have often explained this in former articles; our intestines were not designed to be scraped, physicked or soaked.

We have but lately treated a gentleman who has for many years been connected with one of the most influential daily papers in this City, and found it quite difficult to convey the ideas we have promulgated above, and absolutely essential to a cure of Hemorrhoids and Prolapsus. In his case, the expression used to convey the insensibility of the rectum, and his reliance on injections, was this: "I have not had a natural desire for a motion of the bowels in twenty years; but now nature informs me as in youth."

In cases, exhausted by tobacco, anxiety or dissipation, where it is impossible to discontinue the bad habit at once, we are accustomed to recommend the slightly curved India-rubber tube of some six inches in length, with a pyriform head and several holes in it, and a funnel-shaped mouth. By the use of this mouth, several injections may be given consecutively without removing the tube, the head of which penetrates the bowel usually far enough to pierce the hardened mass of fæces, while five or six radiating and powerful jets of water can be made to penetrate it on every side, and thus dissolve and break it to pieces. The reader will be careful to repudiate all catch-penny apparatus for injections, whether French, English or American. A common pewter syringe of half a pint or pint capacity, with a straight nozzle, is the best and most powerful instrument. But we repeat it, it is only a miserable substitute, and one, a person that has health enough to walk about, should be ashamed to use.

If the surface of the index or forefinger be thickened by playing the harp or any mechanical occupation, it would answer a poor purpose to feel with; the man who possessed such a finger would make a very unsafe surgeon to discover hidden disease; that surface was created to feel with; just so was the delicate mucous membrane of the lower bowel made by the Creator to warn us of the presence of the contents of the bowel, and the daily necessity for the evacuation; until that membrane be restored to its healthful and *appreciative* condition, that is to say, when its enlarged and distended masses of veins shall surdly called *Piles* are entirely dissipated and the membrane restored to its healthful condition, its nerves *bedded in* and obscured by the venous tumors, cannot feel, and therefore, there can be no daily and healthful call for the evacuation.

In all human efforts for effecting any change, chemical cure, let it never be forgotten, your remedy must be sufficiently sure and powerful to complete the work, or all you do is lost. The thickened veins and arteries always gorged with blood, and going down to form the tumors which are visible after the stool, and in severe cases permanently so, must be entirely solidified, and new ones (always existing in embryo in every part of our bodies) will take their place; this is the way the lining membrane of the bowel regains its healthful thinness, and its nerves (which deeply bedded, are not acted on by the acid) resume their sensitiveness. After the veins are solidified, the outer tumors or piles wither away and disappear; their blood vessels being all withered, the Piles starve for want of nourishment. In those cases where no piles appear externally, and where there is constant or occasional bleeding, what surgeons call "varices," or masses of dilated veins, burst, and by continual loss of blood reduce the person to a pitiful state of nervous exhaustion and debility, often causing dropsy, and tubercular lungs or consumption. Such people have a WAXY look—we call them anæmic, or blood-starved.

When ulcerations of veins or "internal piles" occur, a fistula or long ulcer beneath the lining membrane of the bowel, and having sometimes only one opening within, or without, but oftener both, may occur. This may require the knife or ligature; but it is often prevented forming by the careful use of the *Nitric acid*. This remedy is the gift of enlighted British surgery, and has rendered the cruel operation of the ligature a relic of the past. That operation was often unsuccessful, because only the more accessible "piles" could be tied; the veins and arteries which formed them, (three and often four inches up the bowel,) being quite inaccessible to the ligature by any mechanical contrivance. We have repeatedly operated on patients, some of them physicians, who have been unsuccessfully subjected to the ligature. Piles can be reached with perfect precision by various specula invented by the Editor, and now well known and used by the most experienced surgeons. (See *Scalpel*, various numbers, and Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.) Nitric acid requires much caution, and a light touch and practiced eye. It is absolutely certain in its action, but if any man attempts its use without ample experience, he may apply it to an extent destructive or ulcerative, and thus produce greater mischief than the existing disease. We have repeatedly known a single application—when carefully made to the enlarged veins, from two to three inches above the "Piles"—cure the disease—the patient resuming his occupation or commencing the labors of the day immediately after the application was made. We have known it used destructively by able surgeons, without the experience of a large practice and suitable and varied instruments, and the patient has been protracted for weeks. This is never necessary; but it is in vain to expect any opinion from an honest surgeon without a careful examination by an instrument adapted to the individual case, and in a strong sunlight. All letters of inquiry are, therefore, useless.

(See letter of D. C. McCallum to the Editor, often published in the *Tribune* and *Times*.)

The question is often asked, Will not the "Piles" reappear? The only true answer is this: "Piles," at middle life, are the result of long-continued disease of the bowels, produced by congestion of the liver, constipation and passional excess, and dissipation, or business exhaustion. Most people acquire their permanent constitution of body, i. e., their organic status, when forty years of age. The causes have then culminated, and the man is what he is going to remain, unless he soon die, from bleeding and exhaustion, by the disease. He may reach old age with piles, but he will be a burden to himself and others. If thoroughly cured, he may nurse his constitution; but that can never be done when he has not a daily evacuation without physic or injections. Not one case in a hundred would give any trouble after cure if people would only be temperate. Tobacco and liquor are fruitful causes of the format on of piles. The former particularly has a direct action in exhausting the mucous membranes of the lungs, the urethra and intestines. This, when acting on that of the bowel, allows its veins to dilate and form piles. Dissipated men are hard subjects to cure of many diseases. See article on Tobacco, *Scalpel* Nos. 44 and 45. In the ureters it is a powerful cause of debility in virile power, and greatly predisposes to *stricture*; the law is fixed—*Irritation will produce congestion somewhere*," and where that shall be depends much upon the structure of the organ; all dilatable parts being most subject to the congestions.

This article is published with the view of disabusing those who may inquire of ignorant or malevolent surgeons or physicians, who prefer the frequent pecuniary results of inert remedies to the permanent cure of the patient, or are personally opposed to the course of the editor and his ideas of popular instruction and close consultations. Dr. Dixon regrets to say, that the representations by some physicians have been extremely malevolent—the remedy being pronounced dangerous on all hands, and often entirely empirical and secret, when all intelligent men know it to be one of the most important contributions of modern chemistry to surgery. The same was said of that most exquisite and philosophical device of Dr. J. Marion Sims, for vesico-vaginal fistula, now admitted to be the most beneficent contribution to surgery. The editor was roundly abused for thus receiving it when first introduced to the profession by Dr. Sims. O'Brien Bellingham, of Dublin, underwent the same abuse for his adaptation of pressure to the cure of the terrible disease, Popliteal Aneurism—fatal cases of which, we regret to perceive, occurring at our hospitals—after the ligature of the Femoral artery. See *Scalpel* No. 45, for the case of a student of the editor's, taken from the hospital, where he was condemned to the knife, and cured by pressure. This will also hereafter be sent in another form, as an answer to the letters of inquiry continually sent to the editor, inquiring for ointments, washes, and other remedies supposed to be possessed by him. Appliances of this character are not used as curative measures by surgeons: they are generally employed by timid practitioners to please their patients by affording temporary relief.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL.

Author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "Practical Treatise on the more Obscure Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, has established a spacious private hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of cases requiring operations, or prolonged dietetic treatment unattainable at hotels or boarding-houses. The diseases to which Dr. D. more especially confines his attention are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, deformities of lips and eyes, cataract, strabismus or cross-eyes, &c., &c. Hernia or rupture, piles, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, cured without the knife or ligature. Over 300 cases of piles and rupture have been cured during the past ten years by Dr. DIXON'S improved process. In every case the patient must be seen and examined by Dr. DIXON.

Hobart Ford, Esq., Brooklyn, N. G. Bradford, late Cashier of the Bowery Bank; M. Livingston, Livingston, Minkhead & Co., New-York; John Alexander Thomson, Monticello, N. Y.; Maurice Bernet, New-Orleans; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Andrew Shiner, Esq., Sheriff of Newton, N. J., and a great number of gentlemen in every portion of the Union have been under the care of Dr. DIXON for this distressing affection, and have kindly permitted reference to them.

Office hours at the Editor's residence, No. 42 5th-av. between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening. All business letters of inquiry must be addressed Box No. 3,121, and inclose a stamp. All letters requiring advice must contain $5, or they will receive no attention.

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An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is

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A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City. Together with new and elegant styles of Dress Hats (white and black,) for gentlemen.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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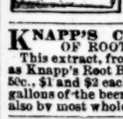

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This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEHALF of the Indians will be held in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, June 9, at 2½ o'clock. Admission free. In the EVENING, a concert in the same place will be given by LAYOCOMA, the beautiful Indian songstress. Admission 25 cents, to aid the cause.

WAR SATIRE.

GOOD HUMOR FOR SUNDAY.

Those who can appreciate legitimate Burlesque, wholesome Mirth, and Military and Political Criticism through the medium of rollicking Comedy, will find in the

"SUNDAY TABLE-TALK"
OF
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY

a unique and entirely original array of humorous productions, commencing with a remarkable description of the Great Battle in Virginia, by

ORPHEUS C. KERR,

showing how the storied *Mackerel Brigade* won imperishable laurels on the borders of Duck Lake, giving all the minutiæ of the terrible engagement, and presenting a *picture* in a high style of art—or, rather, an
ARCHITECTURAL VIEW OF THE GOTHIC STEED, PEGASUS—REAR ELEVATION.

This is decidedly the best ORPHEUS C. KERR paper that has yet appeared.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
always contains
LATER NEWS,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the Lutheran Church, 18th-st., near 3d-av., SABBATH EVENING, in aid of Board of Publication Reformed Dutch Church for Army and Navy Purposes. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the 38th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., giving his experience as a Chaplain in the South. Also from Capt. WHITE, late a member of the Staff of a Major-General in Missouri, afterward a prisoner in Arkansas, now liberated on parole, and others. The meeting will be one of the deepest interest to all. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken. The sick and wounded demand instant help.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—MR. VINCENT COLYER, whose schools for the education of contrabands were summarily closed by order of Gov. Stanly, and whose labors in behalf of wounded soldiers are familiar to the citizens of New-York, will, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, present a detailed report of his operations in North Carolina, at a meeting to be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SABBATH EVENING, June 8. Rev. Dr. TYNG will conduct the services, and a collection will be taken to aid Mr. COLYER'S benevolent work. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., will be opened for public worship on next SABBATH, June 8, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, the Pastor, will preach the opening sermon, services commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MOSES will preach in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JUNKIN in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION. (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

A MITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Amity and Wooster sts.—By request, Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will repeat his discourse, delivered recently at Providence, R. I., before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, upon the *State of the Country*, on SABBATH MORNING, June 8, in the above Church. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—L. JUDD PARDEE will deliver under a living inspiration, a discourse upon *The Approaching Day of Reorganization*, at Concert Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Those who believe in the constructive as well as the iconoclastic spirit of the New Dispensation, dawning of truth, cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The funeral sermon of Ebenezer Kilby, late a member of the Fourth New-York Battery, of Gen. Hooker's Division, will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also preaching by the Pastor at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS RETURN to Judgment,) 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. M. B. LEMING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The scattered members of the church and strangers are invited to attend. Seats free, and collections to defray current expenses.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. D. K. LEE, of Auburn, will supply the desk in this Church on SUNDAY. Subject—Morning discourse—*The Rural Life of Jesus*; for the Evening—*The House of Shining Mirrors*." Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. HALL.—NO. 132 FORTIETH-st., east of 3d-av., under the care of Rev. CHARLES E. HART, (Presbyterian.) Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Prayer meetings Sunday at 9½ A. M., and Tuesday, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A SERIES OF SERMONS WILL BE COMMENCED, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Stone Church, 34th-st., near Broadway, by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, on the "Homes of the Bible." Theme—*Eden, the First Home*. Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of their Lord, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A SERMON ON HONORING ALL MEN, suggested by current events, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. MORNING—sermon at 10½, on *Summer as the Symbol of Christ's Work on Souls*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian's Abundant Supply*. Afternoon, at 3, Communion. 7½ o'clock P. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject—*The New Birth*. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. J. W. BONHAM WILL DELIVER AN address before the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. All interested in the Sunday-school cause are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARPENDING; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JACOB FREEMAN may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"THE COMING OF CHRIST ABOUT 1864-9, *and the Religious, Political, Moral and Physical Condition of the Millennial Earth*." A discourse on this, by Rev. D. M. MAINS, Episcopal Minister, in Congregational Church lecture-room, 11th-st., a few steps west of 3d-av. at 3½ P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 5th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the "Gardens of the Bible," will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Christ's Garden; the Garden of Growth*. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Grand and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, in charge of the Church of the Intercessor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at the State-st. Congregational Church. Subject—*The Heavenly Footmen*, fourth of the series, and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

BEHOLD! HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS, and every eye shall see Him, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him. His Special Messenger sets forth the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORTH-st., between Grand and Broome. Rev. JNO. E. ROGERS will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. J. O. ROGERS, former Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN. Rev. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, late of the Troy University, will preach in this church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

REV. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Moral and Political Influence of Universalism*, in the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av.—On SUNDAY next, 8th inst., there will be divine service and sermon in this Church at 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of the afternoon.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., in commemoration of the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL BE CONTINUED by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, every week-evening next week, as during the past three weeks, in Astor-place, at 6¾ o'clock in the evening. Luke xix., 39; Mark xvi., 15.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 8, by Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENS, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. Scriptural Testimony used.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach in the First-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, June 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broadway, corner Rector-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Seats free to strangers and friends. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNNE, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DUFFIELD, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., (Dr. McElroy's) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 31st-st., Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

OLD FORTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY now worship in the Hall southwest corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 6th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in four colors, heavy brocatel; elegantly carved rosewood marble-top etagere; carved rosewood marble-top centre table, elegant gilt frame oval mirrors, mantel mirrors, carved oak dining-room suite covered in green reps, carved oak sideboard inclosed, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair cloth, black walnut marble-top center tables, rosewood suites in crimson reps, gilt mantel clock, oak and black walnut extension dining-table, mahogany, black walnut and oak desks; rosewood marble-top hall-stands, gilt frame oil paintings, painted and enameled cottage suites, mahogany marble-top pier tables, straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, together with books, &c., silver-plated ware, &c.,

At 12 o'clock

In the above sale will be included an assortment of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, frock and dress coats, summer vests, coats, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE ENTIRE MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the late

DR. JOHN W. FRANCIS, LL. D.

will be sold on

MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 9, at 4 o'clock,

and the following days of the week, at the same hour.

For particulars, see catalogues, to be had at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of first-class City-made work, for parlors, chambers, libraries and dining-rooms, en suite and in separate pieces; parlor secretaries, etageres, buffets, dining-tables, mattresses, toilet sets, &c. Catalogues at sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Rivington st., in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.

SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the yard foot of 38th-st., North River, a quantity of lumber, several sheds and fixtures, four horses, three trucks, light wagon, harness, safe, office furniture, and everything contained on the above premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine family horse, brown bay, 16 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness; also, a doctor's gig; also, a single harness, nearly new.

JOHN H. BULLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, hat-racks, chandeliers, lace-curtains, bookcases, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, feather-beds, hair-mattresses, kitchenware, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of handsome household FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG!!

JUST PUBLISHED. GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Created in the public mind.

MARSEILLES HYMN rivaled. How to get this exciting HYMN OF LIBERTY! See advertisment in *Herald* to-day, under head of "MUSICAL." Get a copy.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 693 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRISANIA NEW INSTITUTE—A CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—The School will be open during the Summer. Five or six pupils will be received as boarders by the Principal, Monsieur E. FISTON, in whose family the French language is constantly spoken. Circulars, with references, to be had of the Principal, Fulton-av., corner of 6th-st., Morrisania, Westchester County.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers (gratuitously.) Superior teachers of music and French wanted, a teacher of higher mathematics, and mil. tactics; also of other branches. Circulars sent upon application. References—Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Prof. Phelps.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT IN the English branches, French, Latin and rudiments of music, of long experience, desires a position in a school or family. Compensation not a consideration. Undoubted references, if desired. Address, for three days, N., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THIS DAY, BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK, A lady to teach music in a school in New-Jersey; we have a number of other vacancies for which we require candidates. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., agents for schools and teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER,

BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or

REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSE WANTED.—A SUPERIOR 16-HAND horse, sound and kind, not over eight years old, any color but gray. Apply at No. 4 West 30th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, from 27 to 35 or 40 years of age, competent to take proper care of horses, carriages and harness, to go about fourteen miles into the country, and to remain permanently, Winter and Summer, if desired. He must be a good, careful driver, and perfectly willing to make himself useful and employ himself in any way his employer may wish, when not otherwise engaged. He must bring satisfactory recommendations of his competency, sobriety, honesty and good character generally. Such a man can address C. S., Box No. 143 Post-office, with name and references, stating where he can be seen or heard of. None others need apply.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM and skillful driver; he must produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability generally, from families in whose service he has lived for terms of some length. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a very respectable colored girl, who has a mild and amiable disposition; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A situation wanted, by a respectable girl with good City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 36 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Apply for two days at 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; three years' City reference, if required. Call at No. 432 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and understands milk and butter; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread and biscuit; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can give most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 30 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family by a woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; unexceptional City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 289 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., over grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the highest families; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days. Ring the bell of the private door to the millinery-store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cutting and making children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and lived two years in one situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress, or would take care of growing children; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do a little chamber work. Call, for two days, at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable German girl, who can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, a situation; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, formerly at the Bible House.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —A situation wanted by a girl to do plain sewing and as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Call at No. 98 Lexington-av.; I am advertising from where I am living.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer; would assist with the chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, active young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family, to go a short distance in the country; best of references can be produced as to ability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as waitress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country to mind children for the Summer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 143 3d-av., over the fancy store.

EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.—WE would call your attention to the fact that our New Institute is one of the most respectable and reliable institutes in this City, furnished in a manner suited for the comfort of servants and accommodation of employers. Servants in abundance, both for City and country.

H. & A. QUENFALL, No. 592 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, ready, civil, neat, well-recommended, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. By Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen at Mr. Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square, or address J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man in the above capacity, who understands his business in all its parts; is very willing, obliging, and an excellent driver. Has the best of City reference. Address B. C. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A practical American farmer, single, to take charge of some good place near the City; or a situation in the City at some light business; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Reference as regards honesty and capability given. Address J. M. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as gardener; he thoroughly understands the business, and knows how to improve a place; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER-COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A man and his wife, situations in a private family; the man as a waiter and his wife as cook; she is a first-rate bread maker; no objections to the country; good references can be given. Apply at No. 2 Clinton-court, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A RETAIL HARDware store, by an active young man, who is desirous to learn the business. Address HARDWARE, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

NAVY.—SITUATION WANTED BY A LAD 16 years of age as clerk for some navy officer. Address J. S., Madison-square Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui sache bouche et qui ait un bon accent, pour prendre soin de trois petites filles. Il faut qu'elle ait de bonnes recommandations. Se presenter entre 9 heures et Midi, au No. 16 Oust 36th-rue, près de la 5me-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAIS QUI sache très bien coudre et faire les robes. Se presenter entre 9 heures et nidi No. 16 36me rue (ouest) près de la 5ieme avenue.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC MCGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

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SUPERIOR SILK UNDER-SHIRTS.

Fine Lisle-thread Under-Shirts.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER-DRAWERS.

Linen and Jean Drawers.

ANGOLA FLANNEL DRAWERS.

Cravats, Scarfs and Ties.

UMBRELLAS AND SUSPENDERS.

Money and Riding Belts.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHAWLS.

Gloves and Gauntlets.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF-HOSE.

Popular Goods at Popular Prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

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GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.

ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.

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LACE	No. 359 CURTAINS.
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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

AND ITS RESULTS.

RUIN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The general prostration of business in consequence of the

PRESENT UNHOLY WAR,

By which thousands of merchants, manufacturers and business men who were thriving and prosperous one year ago, are this day bankrupt, ruined and penniless, caused by the depreciation in value of labor, stocks, merchandise, but especially the latter. As an evidence of the depreciation of

RICH DRY GOODS

From their original cost,

EXAMINE THE PRICES

AT THE

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE STOCK

AT

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FOR TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

8,000 yards choice Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,500 yards Barege Anglice, at 6¼ cents per yard,
All of which cost from 10 to 15 cents to manufacture.
As a further evidence.
Rich Barege Robes at $2,
BUT THE GREATEST SACRIFICES
will be found in the prices of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.

Comprising:
Paris Printed Bareges.
Paris Crape Marets.
Paris Tamastines.
Mozambiques, &c., &c., &c.
Rich Black Gros de Rhine Silks, all widths.
Rich Taffeta Silks.
Rich Black Corded Silks.
Rich Foulards.
Rich Fancy Dress Silks, &c., &c.
Far below the cost of importation previous to the recent tariff.
The Startling Sacrifice in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
notwithstanding the high price of cotton, is without a parallel.
BROWN AND BLEACH SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Linen Table Cloths,
Fine Table Damasks,
Napkins and Towelings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
is creating the greatest excitement among housekeepers generally.
150 dozen LINEN HDKFS., at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen very fine, at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
80 dozen fine Hemstitched do., at 18 cents, worth 38.
(Warranted all linen,)
ALSO,
An unequaled stock of MANTILLAS and SAQUES, in silk and cloth, to which particular attention is directed, not only on account of the extremely low prices, but to the
SUPERIOR STYLE
AND
RICHNESS OF EACH GARMENT.
All of which are now closing out without regard to cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,

NO. 58 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, CHEMISSETTE AND
STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2c.—Ladies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Saxony Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Comvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; good neighborhood for a farm of from 40 to 50 acres, near railroad depôt, churches and schools, and not more than 40 miles from New-York; must be a healthy location, high ground, plenty of fruit, and price not to exceed $5,000. Address, with full particulars, R. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, to June 10.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCATion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 37 feet front; lot 37x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 15 2d-place, Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms, or let to a small family at a low rent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, RUSSEL STEBBINS, M. L. MARSH, P. L. FOULKE, G. C. SATTERLEE, JOSIAH JAMISON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, G. B. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NELSON RUNYON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD OOTHOUT, JOHN J. MCLAREN, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $3,00,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD HAIGHT, PAUL SPOFFORD, WM. M. GAWTRY, BENJ. J. HOWLAND, FRANCIS LELAND, JAMES B. WILSON, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, G. HENRY KOOP, GUSTAVE RAYNAUD, GEORGE ELLIS, AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, No. 674 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 3,669 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,) WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become securily for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, Dated June 2, 1862. } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Department-st., SAM'L. B. THOMPSON, No. 94 Beekman-st., JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st., Committee on Fuel.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

LOAN OFFICES.

NEW LOAN OFFICE.—P. & H. FRIDENBERG have opened a Loan Office, corner of Grand-st. and the Bowery, under the Oriental Bank, under the name of the Eagle Loan Office, and will advance liberally on diamonds, watches, jewelry, wearing apparel, fine furs, guns, pistols, &c.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c., ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The remedial properties of this article have now been tested by the public for over thirty years, with a result which enables the proprietors to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "Standard Household Remedy," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, etc., often produce these serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always remove the diarrhœa and cramps which accompany the attacks of cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones when used according to directions.

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, are removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Sold by

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,

And by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Vaipeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; one dozen cases, the very best, saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st., Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 13 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Second Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of unfortunate nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

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NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

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SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
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KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

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First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
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For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

Determination of the British Government Not to Give Up the Emily St. Pierre.

What is Thought of the Surrender of Norfolk and the Destruction of the Merrimac.

Slight Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Unchanged.

CAPE RACE, Friday, June 6.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool May, *via* Queenstown 29th, was boarded at 7 P. M., off this point.

The *America* arrived out on the 25th and the *Etna* on the 28th.

The London *Morning Post* learns that in the absence of any law bearing on the case of the *Emily St. Pierre*, the English Government *will refuse to restore her to the United States.*

The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac* were regarded as *the retirement of the South from the contest by water.*

Gen. BUTLER'S rule at New-Orleans was denounced as excessively severe and harsh.

The steamers *Southwick* and *Gladiator*, from Nassau with cotton, turpentine, etc., had arrived at Liverpool.

The *Sumter* continued at Gibraltar and the *Tuscarora* at Algesiras.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 28.

COTTON—Sales of two days 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices are firmer and ⅛d. higher.

The Manchester market has an upward tendency, but is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & BIGLAND, ASHTA & Co. report Flour dull and unchanged; American, 24s.@30s. Wheat quiet and 1d.@2d. lower, chiefly on the fine qualities; Red Western and Southern, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; White do., 11s.@11s. 6d. Corn unchanged and steady; Mixed, 27s.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy and nominal. Pork nominal. Bacon very dull. Lard dull at 40s.@42s. Tallow steady at 44s.@45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but firm at 35s. 6d.@36s. for Pots. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Resin quiet; Common 13s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine firm, but nominal at 75s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 27.

Wheat heavy, and 1s.@2s. lower. Flour inactive, and 6d.@1s. lower. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet but steady. Rice tending downward. Tallow steady and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firm at 73s.@75s.

Illinois Central shares, 44⅛@43⅛ discount; Erie shares, 33⅛@34⅜.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅝ for Money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 29.

COTTON—Sales two days, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Thursday, May 29.

Consols, 93⅛@93⅝ for Money.

Illinois Central shares, 44@45 discount; Erie shares, 34.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The American Court—New Pictures—Competition in Fine Goods—Pianos—Penurious Management—The Products of British Machine Shops—An Extraordinary Copying Machine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The American Court, or Courts—for there are two, or at least one and a half—occupy a splendid position for providential discovery. If there is anything easier than not finding them, it is coming upon them unawares. And yet, with a good pair of eyes, it is possible to discover where they are on the map. Great as this advantage may seem at first sight, it does not materially assist the visitor, for the North and the South, in this building at least, are on excellent terms, and cannot be distinguished the one from the other except by the instructed eye. The North consists of trophies, show-cases, fountains and hardware. The South is represented exclusively by hardware, fountains, show-cases and trophies—both having the same kind of sky over them. When you are under the eastern dome the distance is but short, and the road straight as that to perdition. But the difficulty is to find the eastern dome. I make no pretence to a knowledge of the points of the compass, except when the sun is rising or setting, and I am happy to say that I have found many respectable natives who were not more posted in these perplexing matters, so—as I cannot set my back to one dome and say that the other is the east—I have invented a plan by which the American department may be reached. It is this: Stand in any part of the Exhibition until you see a silky young man with weak eyes and hair parted in the middle approaching. If he have a coat with no collar, a vest that covers the breast and seems to be buttoned under the arm pits, and a white neckcloth, you may safely conclude that he belongs to the church. Follow him, and in due course you will find yourself in the southeast transept where the ecclesiastical ironmonger tempts the apostolic mind with visions of lovely screens, chalices, desks, candelrbra, and other articles of high-church decoration and affection. At the end of this transept you come suddenly upon the photograph of Mr. HOWE, which, as far as white choker is concerned, looks far more churchy than even the choir screen of Hereford Cathedral, or anything else in the department. After HOWE, (I wonder if he will get a prize for the portrait,) come the sewing-machines, and the first and principal room of the American Department. It is, on the whole, a cheerful spot, and contains not only many things that are useful, but many that are ornamental. The walls are decorated with paintings by M. K. KELLOGG, (two portraits, and a Turkish bath scene;) J. F. CROPSEY, ("Autumn on the Hudson River," and "A Cane-brake in Virginia,") and W. PAGE. It is undoubtedly patriotic that the last-named artist has placed his two finest portraits in the American Department, where the light is thoroughly bad for art purposes, rather than in the picture gallery, where it is good; but is none the less an act of great injustice to their peculiar merits. I am by no means an admirer of Mr. PAGE'S dismal realism, nor am I prepared on all occasions to shout with the crowd that he has mastered TITIAN'S art of color. But about the merit of the two portraits here exhibited (the artist and his wife) there can be no question, and I am sure they would have attracted the thoughtful attention to which they are justly entitled if they had been placed differently. The "Head-waters of the Susquehannah," by MIGNOT, and one or two other works, complete the pictorial decoration of the room, unless an exhibition of the sinews of war, in the shape of bank-bills engraved by an American Bank Note Company, belongs thereto. A noble statue of America, by E. J. MUNZER, occupies a desirable corner, and attracts much attention.

The sewing-machines are flanked by the inevitable clock, as ugly as ever, and as good. Why is it that the old form of Yankee discovery in this branch of manufacture is so pertinaciously adhered to? It cannot be for its elegance, for nothing can be more unshapely, and hardly for its cheapness, for many of the cases are elaborate in their hideousness, and far more costly than their neighbors in the French horological department. I hope the makers are in London, to take a lesson from the many specimens of handsome and cheap clock-ware which they will find in almost every court of the building.

A collection of flat linen-drapers' boxes, labeled "cotton prints," "delaines," "hose," &c., represents the courageous attempt of an American manufacturer to beard the British lion in his den. I have not seen the animal since the occurrence, but as the contents of the boxes are yet hidden from view, he has, I presume, merely sniffed them from afar. It is a pity there is no case for these articles, so that they might be seen. At all events it is a good thing to know that competition in fancy goods has commenced in earnest, and that there are manufacturers in America who do not hesitate to measure their strength with those of Europe.

By far the largest part of the section is set apart for the display of musical instruments. Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS occupy the entire centre of the apartment, exhibiting two grand and two square pianos. They are certainly amongst the finest instruments in the Exhibition—if not, as is more than suspected, *the* finest. The folly of sending pianos from America to Europe nearly excited the laughter of cisatlantic makers, and until the cases were opened they were disposed to be very merry indeed. Since here, they have parted with a good deal of their hilarity—for the Steinway pianos are in fact the musical excitement of the Exhibition. Both in quantity and quality of tone, in touch, in excellence of workmanship, and in elegance of appearance, they are superior to any pianos I have yet heard in other courts; and this is saying a great deal, for London, Paris, Vienna, and all the great centres of this important manufacture are fully represented in the Exhibition. The Judges seem to be of the same opinion, for nothing can exceed their interest in those instruments; and as for the artists, they—the independent ones, at least—play on them from morning till night. Hence it happens that the American Court is one of the pleasantest nooks in the building, and the only place where one is sure to hear a little fine playing. One of its most frequent visitors is ALFRED JAELL, who will be remembered in America. Mr. JAELL does not look like a pianist, but if you once set him going he *runs* admirably. He has an admirable touch, which, whilst it is best heard in passages of moderate loudness, possesses also a fair degree of strength. In execution he seems to possess the modern requisites for playing everything, and his repertoire, in consequence, touches on the extremes of all schools. What is most noticeable in Mr. JAELL, is a very charming elegance of style, and much neatness and delicacy of conception. He is justly esteemed as one of the best players now in London. Mr. JAELL gives a free exhibition concert on Thursday next, playing in the American Department, and on Messrs. STEINWAYS' pianos.

In a former letter I referred to the narrow policy of the Commissioners in compelling the exhibitors to purchase season tickets for themselves. This was bad enough, but the case as it stands is infinitely worse. It seems now that the rule was not invariable; that the Commissioners only extorted three guineas from those who were too timid to refuse to pay it. The French exhibitors refused *en masse* to be mulcted in this way, and preferred to withdraw altogether; the Austrians followed suit, with the Zollverein howling at their heels. Against such a protest the Commissioners could do nothing but succumb. It is always possible to yield gracefully, but they did not seem to experience the necessity of trying to put a good face on their discomfiture. They continued to demand payment from isolated States and friendless exhibitors, instead of returning the few dollars they had collected under one of their many impracticable rules. Nothing can well be more unamiable than their attitude in the matter. The only excuse that can be made for their paltriness is that they are really incapable, and one-half the time do not know what they are doing. No one expected that they would display business tact and energy, but it was believed they would possess at least an average] sense of what was fair and honorable. Failing this, they have fallen into an odor which lime—in the shape of newspaper white-wash—cannot make wholesome. Even at the present time they are trying to enforce another rule eminently unjust and paltry, and against which the exhibitors are protesting by voice and petition. You must know that a great many assistants are required by the exhibitors to look after the various goods, to keep the cases tidy, and to explain little details of manufacture to the visitors. These persons obtain season tickets by the simple process of paying for them,—or, at all events, their employers do so for them. Now, it may happen that the best-selected shopman or the most skillful mechanic, may not answer in the exhibition, and his employer would necessarily desire to remove him. This he can do, but the Commissioners will not cancel the man's season ticket and issue another to his successor. The new comer must pay afresh, the old ticket remaining with the discharged assistant or becoming useless. You cannot imagine the bad feeling which closeness like this has produced. There can be no good policy in grasping so avariciously at a few pounds. But the career of the Commissioners has been one uninterrupted course of blunders from the time they borrowed all the best pictures of their really magnificent gallery, and then employed a most unscrupulous and dull critic to abuse them in an official pamphlet published in the Building.

The gallery to which I have referred is one of the finest in the world, and as far as lighting and ventilation are concerned, cannot be improved. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the largest wing being 1,150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high—about as long as the Gallery of the Louvre, Paris. The passage from end to end of this superb picture gallery is uninterrupted. The construction is of substantial brick work, the piers at the entrance being of that material, and 14 feet wide by 7 feet thick; and the foundations throughout are of concrete, 5 feet thick. The walls are lined with wood, and decorated with pictures up to the height of 30 feet, at which point an artist begins to excite compassion. The lighting is on the principles that the quantity of light should be as great as possible, be obtained from above, and in such a way that in no case the rays of the sun be reflected in the varnished surfaces of the pictures. All these conditions have been answered perfectly: and a collection of nearly six thousand paintings and works of art have been comfortably placed in the space thus secured. The private collections of the nation, from the Queen downward, have been ransacked to make the English department complete. It illustrates a period of one hundred years, and is certainly a creditable exposition of art progress.

England, the great machine-shop of the world, stands preëminent and almost alone in this Exhibition. No other nation enters the lists against her, and hence the victory is won without even the struggle which her manufacturers would, in all probability, have preferred. Machinery of colossal proportions and enormous strength, of intricate mechanism and bewildering movement, of deliberate purpose and prompt performance; machinery, in short, that represents the muscle, mind, method and aggregate power and skill of the present generation of workers, here attests the energy and ability of the Islander who, in little more than half a century, has passed from the rudest devices of traditional handicraft to the highest achievements of skilled labor. The western avenue, where most of the British machinery is exhibited, is indeed a wonderful place. At present there is a deficiency of steam, and in consequence the engines have to perform one after another, like acrobats in the circus. It is amusing enough to see how readily they submit to the will of man, and how perfectly they could keep time to a band of music, if one were present. The steam hammers, for instance, are most agreeable and obliging, and when Ethiopian Minstrelsy becomes more muscular, can easily officiate as bones, or performers on the tamborine. These affable giants do whatever is asked of them; give them a nut, and they will crack it without disturbing the kernel; give them a bar of iron, as thick as your body, and they will pound it into flakes in no time; tickle them in a certain spot and with a certain crank, and they go off as if they were mad and could never be made to stop until the world had been reduced to eternal smash; pull them gently up with another handle, and they stand gaping with their big jaws like the good Hippopotamus when he opens his mouth and shuts his eyes and sees what BARNUM gives him. I always feel that I should like to play with a steam hammer, and have got to despise the unromantic mechanic who abuses so noble a companion by putting him to the drudgery of patting lumps of lead into octagons and then suddenly squashing them into pancakes. If I had such a hammer for my big brother, wouldn't I get him to come down on my enemies.

One can always find a good contrast in a show of such proportions; thus when I tear myself away from the steam-hammers, it is a comfort to seek minuter handicraft, and watch how smaller muscle invariably displays greater mind. Here are some little time pieces, for instance, so tiny that you might suck them in with your breath, like gnats, if they were not guarded with glass shades, and yet so pertinacious that they run for a week; and so clever, that they can tell you everything about the second, the minute, the hour, the day of the month, the age of the month, the moon, and generally, all else that the calendar reveals. They are of course learned bores, but we cannot help wondering how so much knowledge is contained in so small a receptacle. But the most extraordinary machine in the Exhibition is beyond question the one for microscopic writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller; so small indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope becomes so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker knowing where to look can at once detect that the bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters. C. B. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded Prisoners—Newport's News Abandoned, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 5, *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, June 6.

The first boat-load of wounded from the recent battle near Richmond, arrived on Tuesday on the steamer *State of Maine.*

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning with 241 prisoners, recently captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN, including 11 officers.

The British sloop-of-war *Racer* sailed this morning.

The hulks used as store and hospital ships, which were towed down outside of the Point, when fears of the *Merrimac* were uppermost in the minds of our naval commanders here, were towed up again to-day, and resumed their old anchorage ground in the Roads.

Newport's News has been abandoned as a military post, and the ordnance stores are being removed to the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6—5½ P. M.

The *Massachusetts* which went up James River on Sunday night last with privateers to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN and others, held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privateers with her. Gen. HUGER promised, on behalf of his Government, that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were sent up, and on their arrival at City Point trains of cars came down from Petersburgh with a flag of truce to receive them. The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel Government asking an explanation. Answer came back to the effect that Gen. HUGER exceeded his authority, and that further conference would be necessary before the exchange could be completed. It was immediately replied by the flag of truce boat that they would remain at City Point a reasonable time, in order for the proposed further conference. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer promised the *Massachusetts.* The *Massachusetts* waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore, and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river. During her stay at City Point, some of the privateers were very indignant at the delay which they were obliged to submit to, and the intention was secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. WHIPPLE, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Important Captures at Cassville—Clearing Out the Guerillas in Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, June 5.

Cols. WHITE and VANSLING, of the rebel army, and JAMES MASSEY, Secretary of State under CLAIB. JACKSON, with about twenty ordinary rebels, were captured at Cassville, a few days since.

Advices from Gen. CURTIS' army, in Arkansas, say that scouting parties from Gens. CARR and OSTERHAUS' divisions, in front of Little Red River, and from Gen. STEEL'S, on the left and rear, have been very successful lately in breaking up rebel camps and running down guerillas. Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, of the First Missouri, fell in with a party west of Searcy and charged on them, killing four and wounding about twenty, and scattering the rest. Near West Point a party was routed by Maj. HAWKINS, of the Sixth Missouri, and a rebel Lieutenant taken prisoner. Lieut. RICKETS, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, attacked a party at Caiche River, killing four, wounding four, taking two prisoners, and driving the rest into the swamps. Maj. BOWEN, commanding a detachment of his own battalion and the Third Iowa Cavalry, at 9 P. M. on the 8th of May, fell upon a rebel camp at Kickapoo Bottom, which is west of Batesville about 55 miles, killing three, and scattering the rebels in every direction, capturing a large amount of camp and garrison equipage, 22 prisoners, 25 horses, 54 guns, 30 or 40 bowie knives, and 30 revolvers. This was a daring attack, the men leaving their horses and charging in the swamps with their carbines. Our troops can take the rebels on their own ground of guerrilla warfare, and show superior arms and braver conduct.

The Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 5.

Not much of special importance transpired in the Convention to-day. Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Congressional Districts, reported a bill dividing the State into nine Congressional Districts. During the afternoon session, the special order, the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers, was discussed. SAMPLE ORR opposed the clause disfranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or who have given aid and encouragement to the rebellion. Mr. HATCHCOMB, of St. Louis, and MILLARD P. HALL, the present Lieutenant-Governor, spoke strongly in favor of it.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 6.

The Kansas State Senate is engaged as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Gov. ROBINSON and other State officers. Twenty-two Senators are present. The time, so far, has been principally occupied on questions in regard to the locality of the Court. But little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

Gen. BLUNT has issued an order changing the name of Fort Wise to Fort Lyon.

The Case of Judge Birch.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 6.

Judge BIRCH, who was arrested at Rolla, a few days since, for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provost-Marshal yesterday, with the understanding, however, that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-sixth-street, will be opened for public worship on next Sabbath, June 8. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, the pastor, will preach the opening sermon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MCELROY will preach in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JUNKIN in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The Vice-President presented a resolution of the citizens of New-York in favor of the establishment of a Mint in that City.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was returned from the House with amendments.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the official reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi, the capture of New-Orleans, &c., was received.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much of $72,672, paid to Marshals in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, was for personal service, and how much on other accounts, and the details of the accounts. He said there had been paid to Marshal LAMON, who was appointed in March, $22,054, and to Marshal SELDEN, before him, $30,000.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has been authorized by the Department to muster a regiment of negroes, or persons of African descent, into the service of the United States; if a Colonel and other officers had been appointed, and whether they have been clothed and armed at the expense of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, EDWARD STANLY, assuming to act under a letter from the Secretary of War, appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the Constitution and laws, has undertaken, by virtue of such military authority, to surrender fugitive slaves contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress, recently adopted; also to banish an American citizen in violation of the personal right secured by the Constitution; also to close schools maintained by the charity of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrading to our national character; therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War, under which the said EDWARD STANLY has assumed to act.

Objected to and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER also offered another resolution:

Resolved, That any such letter assuming to create any person Military Governor of any State is without sanction in the Constitution and laws, and that its effect is to subordinate the civil to the military authority; that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and is in derogation of the powers of Congress, which, where a State Government fails into the hands of traitors, can be the only legitimate authority except martial law.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, (STARKE.) Rejected—Ayes, 16; Nays, 21.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote laying a tax on slaves. He said he did it at the request of others, and should vote against it.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would not be reconsidered. He referred to the proceedings of North Carolina taxing slaves, and he said there certainly was no constitutional objection against it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) thought the question of constitutionality was not settled, though the Senator from Massachusetts declared there was no constitutional objection.

Mr. SUMNER said if it was a capitulation, or poll tax, he should regard it as unconstitutional; but as it was not a poll tax, he regarded it equally conceded that it was constitutional.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought such decidedly contrary to the Constitution, and regarded it unwise at present, because in fact it will fall principally on your friends.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) contended that practically this was a tax on slaves, though perhaps called by another name, and no phraseology can cover it up from the common sense of the people. He quoted from Judge STORY in regard to the capitation tax, and said he would not, even to reach his cherished object, violate the Constitution. He entirely repudiated any idea that property could be held in man. He feared that the treatment of Anti-Slavery men in this country had made them resentful, but such feelings should be laid aside in legislating for the country.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that this tax was perfectly constitutional. It was not a capitation tax, but it proposes to tax the claim a master has to the services of slaves.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought it could not be denied that there was a right of property in slaves in some States, in a qualified sense at least. There was doubt as to that, and also as to the constitutional right of taxation. He would willingly give the benefit of the doubt to the country and to the Treasury, though he had no doubt of the constitutional right to lay the tax.

Mr. BROWNING spoke against laying such a tax, as being a mere capitation tax and unconstitutional.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) claimed that a fair construction of the Constitution was clearly against the proposed tax. It was perfectly evident that the framers of the Constitution intended to prohibit just such a tax as is now proposed to be laid; and second, to him, no true Union man would try to avoid the spirit and intent of the Constitution. The very men who propose to lay this tax on slaves, would with the other hand free all the slaves of rebels, and thus destroy the very source of revenue which they propose to collect. But he was sorry to say he was obliged to come to the conclusion that $2 per head was not the real reason for the measure. It might be said he was reproaching the Senate. Well, he intended to do so. It might be said he intended to lecture the Senate. If he thought they deserved it by passing acts which were calculated to trample on the Constitution, it might be said he was dogmatic. Well, he intended to be dogmatic.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—(In his seat.)—All but the "matic."

Mr. COWAN—When that Senator settles a little account which he has with his colleague in the other House I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark. Till then he must excuse me. When he said he intended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he had a right to.

Mr. WADE did not see any use of the Senator getting up and declaring his especial devotion to the Constitution. He was willing to listen to argument, but he would not allow any man by implication to reproach him with perjury. What right has the Senator from Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate, and reproach the Senate? Who was he, and where did he come from? Who ever heard of him? Yet he has the presumption to come here and lecture the Senate. He was willing to be criticized, but he wanted it done by somebody with some authority. He would rather be lectured by anybody else than the Senator from Pennsylvania. That Senator had a perfect right to be a mere advocate and watch-dog of traitors in the field, but he did not come here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote had he ever given here but as an advocate of traitors on all occasions? Let him not rise and assume to correct the Senate.

Mr. WADE contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they claimed as valuable property, and was constitutional, and would not injure men of the Border States. The loyal men of the Border States are not slaveholders—not one in twenty.

Mr. COWAN said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown, but he was here as the representative of Pennsylvania. He represented three millions of people, and he was not going to apologize for his people, for his inexperience or his youth. He never understood that age and long services here would satisfy folly, or give character to billingsgate which might be learned of fish women. He would leave his past history to those curious to inquire, and if the Senator who made the unwarrantable attack on him, can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (COWAN) was willing to leave the matter. He (COWAN) had made an argument; whether good or bad, it is of no consequence. The Senator from Ohio made a low, vulgar ejaculation, to which he (COWAN) replied. Did the Senator from Ohio answer the argument when he indulged in a half-hour tirade, charging him (COWAN) with being a watch-dog of Slavery, and a hundred other equally unjust things? He was here as a representative of Pennsylvania, to preserve the Constitution and restore the Union. If he had to defend himself in that duty from unjust attack, and resist projects which he considered wrong, he had nothing to regret.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the reconsideration of the vote taxing slaves, which was carried, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—18.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing a tax on persons claiming the service or labor of slaves, of $2 each, for every person so claimed.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend, so as to except those under ten years and over sixty-five. Adopted.

The amendment was then rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—23.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the TAX bill. He would not pretend it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country, and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a vast deal of labor and research, and the imperfections which it undoubtedly has should be borne charitably. In referring to the necessity of a Tax bill, he estimated the debt of the Government at seven hundred millions at the close of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenses must be greatly increased hereafter, as we must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.

The tax bill was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—37.

NAYS—Mr. Powell—1.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Pearce, Saulsbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkinson and Wilson of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The House was engaged on private bills, after which it went into Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) spoke on donating lands to the several States for establishing Agricultural Colleges. He appealed to gentlemen to vote upon the merits of the bill heretofore introduced by him. Its passage would have the effect of strengthening the Republic, wronging nobody, and proving a blessing to the entire people for ages to come. Among the branches of education proposed is military instruction. He showed at length the advantages of the system which would afford an opportunity for education accompanied by a love for useful labor.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) in the course of his speech, said while he was anxious to believe the President right, he was against an ambiguous policy. As to those who control this House, they have the activity of destruction, but not the genius to build up. Salvation is not in their line. The danger was from an alliance between the Republicans and Abolitionists, whose war on Slavery, in defiance of the Constitution, becomes a crime. He condemned at length the emancipation and confiscation of slaves, remarking that the only safety to the country is in moderate, and not in vindictive, counsels.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Opp.,) argued that the National Government being of limited and defined powers, conferred upon it by the individual States, has no right to interfere with their local institutions, Slavery included. There was no way under the Constitution of dispensing with it. That was left with the States in which it existed. He insisted that a departure from these principles had always engendered sectional strife.

Adjourned till Monday.

LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

After many delays, the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. formed regimental line on Union-square at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in order to leave for Washington. A large crowd was present to witness the departure. Shortly after 11 the order to march was given, and the regiment, preceeded by a platoon of policemen, moved down Broadway. Along the route the men were frequently cheered, and attracted much attention by their fine, healthy appearance. Arriving at Pier No. 1, the Twelfth left for Washington by way of Amboy. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Col. W. G. WARD, Lieut.-Col. Livingston Butterile, Maj. C. E. Anderson, Adjt. G. A. Hilton, Engineer —— Church, Surgeon Henry Draper, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Draper, Quartermaster F. S. Banks, Commissary S. W. Milbank.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Assistant Quartermaster Robert Milbank, Sergeant-Major S. Brown, Colorbearer J. A. Van Dyke.

Line Officers—Co. A—Captain, J. M. Ferry; First Lieutenant, J. A. Mandeville; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Armstrong. Co. B—Captain, N. L. Hansen; First Lieutenant, T. Lynch; Second Lieutenant, J. Donahue. Co. C—Captain, W. V. Byrne; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, W. M. Burns. Co. D—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, John Marra; Second Lieutenant, Denis Marra. Co. E—Captain, Knox McAfee; First Lieutenant, G. A. Mackey; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. F—Captain, J. Ward, Jr.; First Lieutenant, W. Dyott; Second Lieutenant, C. D. Blair. Co. G—Captain, J. Haybern; First Lieutenant, M. Glenn; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. I—Captain, J. Acom; First Lieutenant, J. Ellison; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. K—Captain, Hy. Barclay; First Lieutenant, Hy. Capcutt; Second Lieutenant, M. Higginbotham.

ARRIVAL OF COL. RIKER'S REMAINS.

On Thursday, the remains of Col. RIKER, who fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, while gallantly leading on his regiment, arrived in this City. On Sunday, the body will lie in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which hour the funeral will take place. A military escort, under command of Gen. SANFORD, will accompany the procession to Greenwood. This evening, at 8 o'clock, the friends of Col. RIKER will hold a meeting at the Everett House.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM COL. CONFORT.

HEADQUARTERS ENFANS PERDUS, INDEPENDENT REGIMENT, LIGHT INFANTRY, YORKTOWN, Va.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I solicit space in your valuable columns to express for myself, and the officers and men of my regiment, our cordial thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Council of the City of New-York, for their presentation to us of a regimental color.

Independently of its intrinsic worth as an excellent specimen of art, the source from which it has been received renders it specially valuable, and the honorable donors may rest assured that their elegant gift will be treasured by us most carefully, though it shall never be laggard when an advance is to be made.

On it is inscribed the sentence

"*Victory or Death,*"

and as an old soldier, who has seen the sternest phase of war for above nineteen years, I may, I hope, be permitted to say that these words are not to be considered as mere boast, but that all the brave men whose fortune it is mine to command, consider it as their expression, the fulfillment of which they are bound in honor to ensure.

I feel assured that Gen. MCCLELLAN will consider the gracious courtesy of the City of New-York towards us as a proof of their continued confidence in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, since my regiment has been raised and organized at his special request, and with his particular supervision; and I hope that, in a few days, I shall receive his commands to raise our glorious flag on the walls of Richmond.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FELIX CONFORT,
Colonel Commanding Enfans Perdus Reg't.

Col. CONFORT takes this opportunity, afforded him by his obligation to the City of New-York, to inform the families of the members of his regiment, that they can receive the allowance made them by the City by waiting on the Committees of their respective Wards each Friday.

[Advertisement.]

Dress Shirts and Collars to order; Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNION FEELING DOWN SOUTH.—It is a remarkable fact that the opening of the Southern ports has had the effect of bringing an immense number of orders to KNOX, the celebrated hatter, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, for consignments of his famous chapeaus. This is a sign of returning sanity on the part of our secesh friends. With a KNOX tile on the outside of their heads, it will require no knocks from HALLECK or MCCLELLAN to make them good Union men.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient, as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WITH THE BEAUTIFUL BABIES and three Dramatic performances to-day at BARNUM'S, at 12½, 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the old Museum will be fuller than it was ever known to be before.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamers Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGrigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Constantine, Creevey, Liverpool, Cornelius Grinnell; Caprolain, Shields, London, Bashford & Moulton; Jupiter, (Dan.,) Rickmers, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Young Sam, Merryman, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Einigkeit, (Prus.,) Braun, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs James Crosley, Coombs, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda, McUsll & Frith.

Schooners Venice, Gleason, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, ——.

S